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ATTITUDE OF CHINA REMAINS FIRM ON SHANTUNG AFFAIR

Second Delegate of Nation to the
Peace Conference Declares
That Recent Decision Confirms
Former German Aggression

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday) — The
granting of Kiaochow to Japan by
the Peace Conference has produced pro-
found tension between China and her
allies. What it means to China may
be partially realized when it is re-
membered that the control of Kia-
chow by Japan confers upon her the
control of the Peking-Shanghai Rail-
way, which she can cut at will at
Tsinan, the capital of Shantung.

Dr. C. T. Wang, the second delegate of
China to the conference, in an interview
with a representative of The Christian
Science Monitor did not hide the gravity of the situation. "We are," he said, "terribly disappointed by the recent decision of the Peace Conference. It is a great injustice committed toward China. The Germans in taking Tsingtao in 1898 committed an act of aggression. To give this today to the Japanese is to confirm the former German aggression. Such a thing will never be tolerated by the Chinese people. We are already receiving vehement protestations from all parts of the country."

"In Peking, in particular, the people have shown great anger at the decision. We sincerely hope that nothing serious will happen but there is no doubt that the attitude of the Chinese people will be very firm."

Dr. Wang here pointed out that the feeling of indignation in China was intensified by religious sentiment. Tsingtao being the birthplace of Confucius. That this city should be delivered into the hands of the Japanese was regarded as intolerable.

"We are hoping," continued Dr. Wang, "that the allied powers will take some measure to remedy the situation. The League of Nations' ideals should be exemplified by the stronger powers; otherwise their attitude encourages rather than prevents war."

The particular message that I want to send the American people is the following: Do we really want the League of Nations, which stands for right, justice, and equality? If so, the strong nations must give an example. On the other hand, if the league is to be a crook, and old imperialism, which has brought ruin to the nations of the world, is to be allowed to rule again, then there is only one course left open to any nation, large or small—to take the law into its own hands and seek justice through war."

There was no bluster about Dr. Wang. His alternative to the League of Nations, spelling bad old imperialistic ways, was delivered in a very quiet voice. There can be no doubt about the fact that China is moved to her depths.

Japanese Monopoly Feared

Chinese in New York Make Statement
on Shantung

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Before sailing for Europe as delegates from the Shantung Provincial Assembly to the Peace Conference, Dr. H. K. Kung and Dr. T. H. Hsu held a conference with the officers, directors, and some of the members of the China Society of America in this city, the result of which is expected to be a more vigorous upholding of the cause of China, in the United States, than has been the case in the past.

The Shantung delegates made it clear to the society that Americans generally ought to be told what it means to the Chinese for Shantung, the Holy Land of China, to be taken over by Japan. They pointed out that the Chinese opposed the reported Paris agreement giving Shantung to Japan until Japan saw fit to give it back, not only on religious grounds, but also for economic reasons. Control of the three chief branch railways in North China would give Japan a grip on that territory which would very likely extend her sphere of influence eventually through the whole of North China and perhaps over South China as well.

An official of the society told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that the world should be awakened to the value of Kiaochow Bay, now under Japanese control. He called it the finest bay on the Chinese coast. Its mouth is narrow, its waters are deep, and it is sufficient to harbor many war and merchant vessels. With Japan controlling this bay and the branch railroads in North China, and holding concessions on natural resources, it was apparent that she would have a monopoly of trade in North China. This, in particular, was what the western nations should realize. With Japan exerting her influence under the Paris agreement, North China trade would eventually be shut away from any nation except Japan. Did the other nations understand this aspect of the agreement? And if so, were they content to let it pass without vigorous objection?

In conversation with an American who has lived for some years in Peking, The Christian Science Monitor representative learned that the dec-

larations by Chinese Protestants, such as Drs. Kung and Hsu, about the unanimity with which the Chinese opposed the reported agreement, were not overdrawn. This informant expressed the hope that Americans would be alert to see exactly what was behind the Japanese moves in China and especially behind their insistence upon the so-called "Monroe Doctrine of the Far East." He, too, thought that as soon as American business realized that Japan very probably would shut it out of North China, it would add its voice to the protests against the agreement.

Views of British Community
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday) — The British community in China, in cables to Great Britain, lays great stress on the resentment aroused by the decision to accord to Japan the privileges extracted by Germany from China in Shantung and Kiaochow, and points out that although the resentment is only manifested at present against the Japanese, it may well react on Great Britain, America, and France to the detriment of commercial relations. Representations have been made to the British Foreign Office, asking that the conditions under which the privileges have been granted should be defined by Japan.

UNITED STATES TO KEEP SEIZED SHIPS

Over 600,000 Tons Thus Added
to Its Mercantile Marine—
Vessels Assigned to Trade
Routes to South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

So far as the German ships seized in United States ports are concerned, it is the understanding of the United States Shipping Board, according to Edward N. Hurley, the chairman, that they will remain permanently in the possession of this country. Reports from Paris that British delegates were seeking a division of these ships were not disturbing to officials of the board.

More than 600,000 tons of shipping will be added to the United States mercantile marine by seizure, which is far in excess of United States losses by submarines, and the British viewpoint is reported to be that a division of ships should be made according to losses. The opinion in Washington is that each country retains enemy property seized during the war and that only ships held by Germany since the armistice was signed will be allocated among the Allies.

Mr. Hurley announced yesterday that a conference of representatives of shipping, agricultural, and financial interests will be held in Washington May 22, 23 and 24 to give the Shipping Board their views on legislation which should be enacted to insure the development and operation of a United States mercantile marine. This conference will bring together all shades of opinion, from absolute government ownership and operation to strictly private ownership without government supervision.

The Shipping Board, in pursuance of its plan to establish trade routes to South America, has agreed to assign one ship a month during July, August and September to the port of New Orleans, Louisiana, for a new route to Brazil and will assign two other ships to this route if the traffic warrants such action. The board also has assigned seven ships to the ports embraced in the South Atlantic Maritime Association, Havana, Charleston, Wilmington, Brunswick and Jacksonville, for the South American trade. Three ships are to be added to the New York trade with South America, and as fast as ships are released from transport service they will be allocated among various ports on all United States coasts.

Mr. Hurley is working on a plan to submit to Congress for building up a United States marine insurance business. He favors a joint effort by the government and private companies over a period of 10 years until the companies could handle the whole business. All plans of the board necessarily will be subject to congressional action.

Losses of Allied Merchantmen in War
LONDON, England (Wednesday) — The Ministry of Shipping today announced that the losses of allied merchantmen through enemy activity in the war were as follows:

Ships	Tonnage
Great Britain	2197
France	238
Italy	230
Japan	29
United States	89

In addition, 20 British vessels aggregating 95,000 tons were lost on Admiralty service.

Pooling of Merchant Vessels
PARIS, France (Wednesday) — (Associated Press) — Renewed efforts are being made by the British delegation to secure an agreement calling for the pooling of former German merchant vessels and their distribution on a basis of tonnage loss during the war, instead of the plan of the United States retaining those ships interned in America prior to that country entering the war.

Poland is laying claim to some of the warships surrendered by Germany. She presented her claims to the Council of Foreign Ministers this afternoon.

SENATE REGULARS RULE COMMITTEES

Election of Senator Cummins as
President Pro Tempore Is
Accorded Progressives—Foes
of Treaty Are in Ascendancy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

If Irvine L. Lenroot, Senator from Wisconsin, had been within reach he would have been elected president pro tempore of the Senate at the Republican conference yesterday, but he was somewhere between California and Washington, and Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, the only other man acceptable to both branches of the party, was chosen. This was a victory for the Progressives, but the reactionaries are well satisfied with what they got, viz., chairman of the very important Committee on Committees, the Committee on Patronage, and the Steering Committee, which will finish the work of reorganization, have charge of the legislative program and elect the Senate's officers.

Frank B. Brandegee, Senator from Connecticut, is chairman of the Committee on Committees. He is a close friend of Senator Boies Penrose, and is strongly opposed to the League of Nations. There was no discussion at the conference regarding Senators Penrose or Warren, about whom there has been much opposition, but with Senator Brandegee as chairman of the Committee on Committees, the reactionaries can afford to wait without trepidation. They could even afford to vote for Senator Cummins, which they did.

Plans Well in Hand

It was evident that the reactionaries had their campaign well mapped out when the chairmen of the organization committees were chosen. Under a rule of the conference, senators who moved the appointment of each of the three organization committees became chairmen of the committees which they respectively moved be appointed. It was in this way that Senator Brandegee, making the motion for the appointment of the Committee on Committees, became by that act, and in that simple manner, chairman. Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, was again chosen chairman of the conference. This carries with it the position of Republican leader of the Senate. James W. Wadsworth Jr., Senator from New York, was elected secretary of the conference, and Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas, who withdrew as a candidate for president pro tempore, was reelected Republican whip. It was evident that it would be difficult to elect him as temporary presiding officer, and he preferred to act as whip.

George A. Sanderson of Chicago was elected secretary of the Senate, his opponent being Ben L. Fairchild of New York, former representative in Congress and formerly with the Republican National Committee. David S. Barrett, Washington correspondent of the Providence (Rhode Island) Journal, was elected sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, defeating W. L. Cole of Union, Missouri.

Carl A. Loeffler was reelected assistant doorkeeper on the floor of the Senate, a position which he has held for years.

Harry S. New, Senator from Indiana, was made chairman of the Republican Committee on Patronage, and Porter J. McCumber, Senator from North Dakota, chairman of the Steering Committee.

Senator Lodge said that he will appoint the other members of the three committees within a few days.

Norris Plan Approved

The conference reaffirmed the Norris resolution, adopted two months ago when an effort was made to prevent control of legislation by a few senators, amending the rules of the Senate so that no senator can be a member of more than two of the 10 important committees and providing that no chairman of any one of the 10 important committees can be a member of a conference committee, except from the committee of which he is chairman. Senator Norris tried to push the restriction farther during the conference, but failed.

The 10 committees named are the committees on appropriations, agriculture and forestry, commerce, finance, foreign relations, interstate commerce, judiciary, military affairs, naval affairs, and post offices and post roads.

The conference reenacted the former rule of the Senate limiting the membership of all committees to 17. This rule will reduce the size of the Appropriations Committee, which had 21 members during the Democratic control of the Senate.

Senator Lodge and the other Republican leaders intimated that there will be no hitch in the plan of the Republicans to organize the Senate on Monday.

The report of the Committee on Committees, around which the fight against Senators Penrose and Warren now centers, will not be made to the Senate for perhaps 10 days or two weeks.

William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, who has been leading the fight against Senators Penrose and Warren, repeated the assertion yesterday that the fight will be carried to the floor of the Senate.

To meet any possible emergency

that might arise to prevent the election of Senator Penrose, the reactionaries in the conference yesterday adopted a motion calling off pairings by senators, except in extreme cases, so that the vote of every Republican will be counted if Democratic senators remain away, and the reactionary leaders are counting on the absence of several Democrats, in their plan to elect Senator Penrose.

Senator Borah has been seeking to unite the Republicans on a stand in favor of amending the peace treaty, or perhaps defeating the League of Nations altogether. If he should succeed in his efforts, unity of purpose on the League of Nations would probably prevent the division of the Republican delegation in the Senate. Great interest centers around the organization of the Foreign Relations Committee, which will have charge of the treaty of peace.

On Saturday night the Republicans of the House will complete their organization. Frederick H. Gillett, speaker-elect, said yesterday that the factional contest among the Republicans is being dropped, and that the Committee on Committees, under an agreement that has been reached, will be increased.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — The United States naval seaplane NC-4 arrived from Chatham, Massachusetts, yesterday afternoon at 2:10, Halifax time. She flew the distance of 340 miles in a few minutes under four hours, or at an average rate of about 85 miles an hour. It was expected that she would start for Trepassey, Newfoundland, at 7:30 a.m. today.

The navy dirigible C-5 passed over here last night also on her way to Newfoundland.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — The United States naval seaplane NC-4, which flew

NAVY DIRIGIBLE C-5 FLIES OVER HALIFAX

NC-4 Also Makes Trip From
Chatham, Massachusetts, to
Halifax, Covering Distance of
340 Miles in 3 Hrs. 51 Min.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — In view of recent reports that the Bolsheviks contemplate granting foreign concessions in Russia, the Russian political conference in Paris has issued a declaration that no agreement with the Bolshevik authorities regarding concessions or privileges will be recognized by the national authorities, and all transactions concluded by foreigners with representatives of the Soviets will be considered null and void.

Contingents for Russia
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday) — The Austrian peace delegation arrived in St. Germain-en-Laye this evening and the principal members are being lodged at Pavilion Henri Quatre. It is not expected, however, that the peace conditions will be handed to the delegation until next week.

The German note regarding Labor legislation which was handed Mr. Clemenceau asked for the insertion in the peace treaty of clauses conforming to the resolutions of the Berne international Labor conference and proposed that representatives of organized Labor of all countries should be called to Versailles to discuss the matter.

The German notes have, in accordance with usual procedure, been handed to the respective commissions. Protests, proposals and speeches on the part of Germans in the fatherland and at Versailles are exactly what was expected in French circles. None but certain sections of Socialists are likely to be taken in by them.

PARIS, France (Wednesday) — The Austrian Peace Delegation, numbering 70 persons, arrived at St. Germain-en-Laye at 5:55 o'clock this evening.

The delegation was met by Mr. Chaillet, the prefect, and representatives of the French Government and the allied and associated powers.

The first meeting with the Austrian delegates presented a sharp contrast to the first meeting with the German delegates because of its greater ease and friendliness.

Protests Against Peace Proposals
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday) — A German wireless message states that a huge demonstration to protest against the peace proposals has been held in Opeln.

At a plenary sitting of the Greater Berlin workmen's councils, the Independents and Independent Socialists made a joint declaration that the first task must be to mitigate the hard terms of a dictated peace and that the workmen's councils must appeal to the sentiment of mankind and to the Socialist consciousness of the entire proletariat and expect it to assume a forceful attitude against the peace.

Only by adopting a common fighting front can the international proletariat overcome world imperialism and so provide for a lasting peace of the nations and the triumph of socialism.

Abyssinian Mission Arrives
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MARSEILLES, France (Tuesday) — An Abyssinian mission has arrived here on the steamer Madona. It is composed of the former Chancellor of the Palace, Okiba, the mission's interpreter and several attendants.

Appeal to Workers Circulated
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — A German Government wireless message yesterday circulated an appeal to workers of all countries signed by Karl Legien, Socialist leader, and Albrecht Schwartz.

Three More German Notes
PARIS, France (Wednesday) — Three German notes delivered to the Council of Four today, the Havas Agency says, deal with the following subjects: The first, the effect of the peace terms upon Germany's economic situation; the second, with the manner in which President Wilson's points are applied, which is protested against, and the third, with the fundamentals of the reparation demands, which are objected to, although it is declared that Germany is prepared to subscribe to them.

One of the later German notes, dealing with economic clauses of the treaty, declares that they mean the ruin of Germany if they are enforced.

A note on territorial questions protests particularly against the Saar Valley arrangement and the transfer of the Malmédy, Moresnet and Eupen districts to Belgium, as well as the forced evacuation of part of Schleswig.

The answers of the Council of Four to the German notes on prisoners of war and Labor were delivered this afternoon.

The Council of Four of the Peace Conference appointed this afternoon a sub-committee comprising one member from each of the five great powers, Great Britain, France, Italy, the United States and Japan, to deal with objections and proposals from the German plenipotentiaries.

Palace for Austrian Delegation
PARIS, France (Wednesday) — The palace of Francis I at Saint Germain-en-Laye has been prepared for the Austrian peace delegation. Used for years as a museum, it contains wonderful collection of Gallic relics ranging from prehistoric times to the era of the Gallic kings. Glass-covered tables and cases containing flint weapons, bronzes, bangles, pottery, and

SOVIET CONCESSIONS DECLARED NOT VALID

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — In view of recent reports that the Bolsheviks contemplate granting foreign concessions in Russia, the Russian political conference in Paris has issued a declaration that no agreement with the Bolshevik authorities regarding concessions or privileges will be recognized by the national authorities, and all transactions concluded by foreigners with representatives of the Soviets will be considered null and void.

Contingents for Russia
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday) — The first contingents of

other priceless collections are being removed to provide space for the meetings of the Austrian plenipotentiaries. It is planned that the presentation of the terms of peace will occur in the most beautiful apartment of the old palace, which is located on the first floor and approached by a grand staircase, the walls of which are emblazoned with royal devices. The fireplaces and ceilings of the apartment are also beautifully decorated. Tapestries have been brought from the national storehouse to cover the wall cases, which are filled with remains of the mammoth and the great elk that once roamed over France. Two adjoining apartments are also being cleared and a room devoted to the famous collection of Gallic pottery will be used as a cloak room.

Two groups of nearby villas have been requisitioned for the Austrian and the Hungarian delegates. They are quite distinct, so that no communication can pass between the two delegations of the former Dual Empire. It is now proposed to conduct the negotiations separately, but simultaneous parleys are possible.

Frederick Ebert on Peace Terms

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—(By The Associated Press)—In the course of a statement issued today Frederick Ebert said that he still hoped that American democracy would not accept the treaty.

He rejected with disdain the proposal that the present German Government would resign rather than accept or reject the terms, saying that the government would "hold out to the end."

"When in the course of 2000 years," he asked, "was ever a peace offered a defeated people which so completely contemplated its physical, moral and intellectual paralysis as do the terms enunciated at Versailles?"

In his message to Congress on Dec. 4, 1917, President Wilson said: "The frightful injustice committed in the course of this war must not be made good by wishing a similar injustice on Germany and her allies. The world would not tolerate the commission of a similar injustice as reprisal and retribution."

The German people," Mr. Ebert continued, "is only beginning to awake from the hypnosis into which it has been lulled because of its solid faith in the sincerity and truthfulness of Mr. Wilson's program and his 14 points. The awakening will be terrifying and we all look forward to it with grave apprehensions. In the face of the cold, naked realities, we still consciously cling to the faith which found its epitome in the names of Wilson and the United States and the conception of the democracy of the League of Nations.

We cannot believe that this has all been an illusion and that the confidence and hopes of a whole people have been duped in a manner unknown to history. Even now, optimists are saying: 'Wilson will not permit it; he dare not possibly permit it.'

Mr. Ebert added that he and his party could not blame the Pan-Germans for the "immmodest haste with which they are now digging up their former speeches and editorials in which the Social Democrats and other liberals were ridiculed for their belief in President Wilson's program."

"I and my colleagues," he said in conclusion, "upon whom rests the terrible burden of the forthcoming decisions hope and pray the German people who staked all on President Wilson and the United States shall not find themselves deceived. If, however, the American democracy actually accepts the present peace terms as its own, it becomes an accomplice and an abettor of political blackmailers; it surrenders the traditional American principle of fair play and sportsmanship and trashes the ideals of true democracy in the dust. Notwithstanding the night now covering it, I have abiding faith in the future of the German people and in the unconquerability of its soul. This people, which has given the world so much in science, learning and industry, must not go down to oblivion. It still has a cultural mission to perform and ethical treasures to bestow."

FIRST YEAR OF AIR-MAIL SERVICE

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia One year old today, the New York-Washington airplane mail service has carried 7,720,840 letters, the Post Office Department announced yesterday. Revenues from airplane mail stamps totaled \$157,900. Cost of service was \$137,900.06.

Although post office aviators sometimes were obliged to fly as low as 50 feet from the ground, accidents were few, the department points out in its report of the first year's service. Flying lower than 1000 feet is generally considered hazardous by military aviators.

For, winds and other factors causing low visibility have made the work of post office aviators particularly dangerous, according to the report.

Officials to Attend

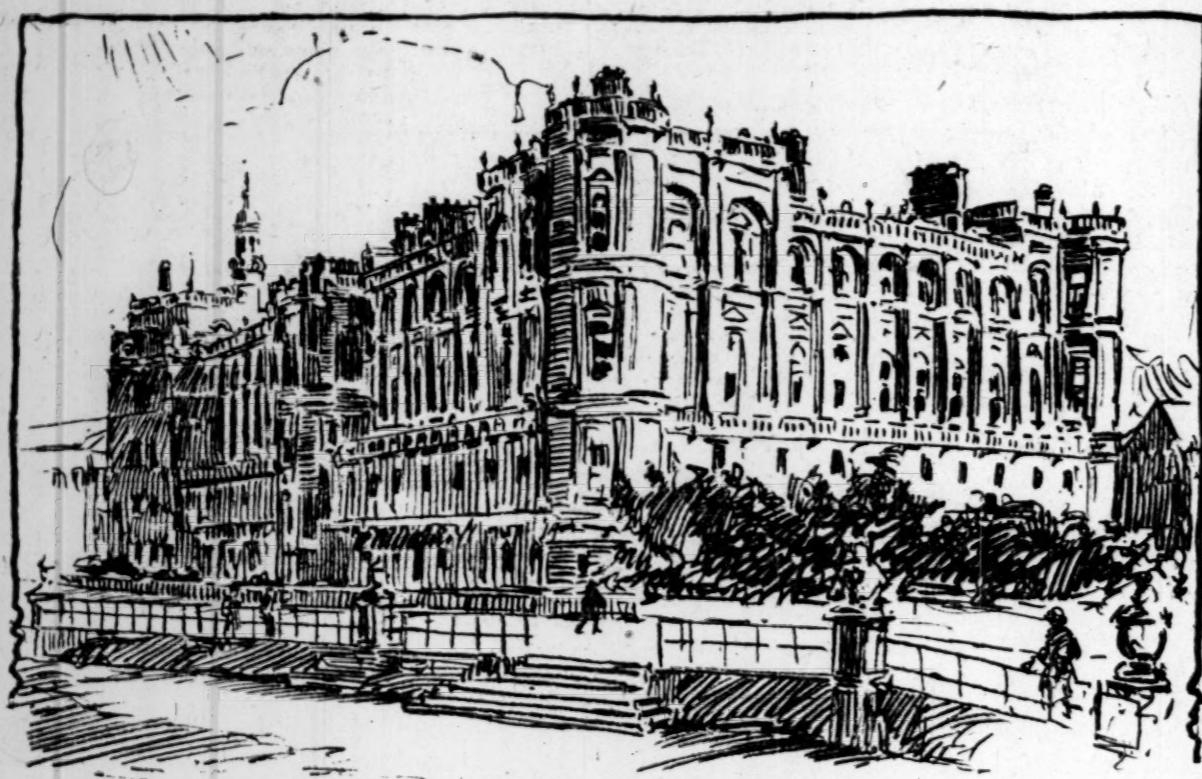
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia Among the officials who will witness the start of the anniversary flight of the air mail plane from Washington to New York today will be A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General of the United States; Gen. C. E. Menosher, director of the United States Army Department of Military Aeronautics, and Brig. Gen. C. H. Charlton, British Embassy.

FEWER CHICAGO LICENSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—About 200 saloons have quit business since May 1, or are refused to quit. To date, about 5300 licenses have been issued, against 5407 of the last license.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Palace which has been prepared for the Austrian delegates to the Peace Conference

SECTARIAN AID FROM WAR CHEST

Certified Audit in Cincinnati Shows Payments Made to Institutions of Church

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Publication of a certified audit of the financial activities of the Cincinnati war chest since last November, showing the large number of local sectarian and semi-sectarian charities given support, has created interest afresh among those of the city in complete accord with bona fide war work, but insistent upon the individual's right of choice, which the war chest did not accommodate. The list shows also that many medical and semi-medical institutions and movements were given assistance, in some instances contrary to the wishes of donors to the war chest funds.

The following is a list, taken from the official audit, of institutions of the Roman Catholic Church and the party to which they are to benefit through the war chest:

French Club similar to Y. M. C. A.	\$6,699
Good Shepherd Convent	31,260
House of Mercy	3,309
Protectory for Boys	11,409
St. Joseph's Infant Asylum	20,109
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	28,500
St. Rita's Home for the Deaf	1,300
St. Ursula's Home for the Aged	2,100
St. Vincent's Home for Boys	13,800
St. Vincent de Paul Society	29,109
St. Xavier Day Nursery	2,730
Santa Maria Institute	12,205
Seton Hospital	7,560
Bureau of (Roman) Catholic Charities	9,600
Total	\$176,829

Among the sectarian and semi-sectarian institutions other than (Roman) Catholic there are listed:

Bethany Home for Boys	\$6,000
Bethany Home for Girls	15,000
Deaconess Hospital	11,200
Evangelical Hospital	1,200
Evangelical Missions	1,200
Jewish Home for Aged and Infirm	18,000
Jewish Hospital	36,000
United Jewish Charities	128,297
Federation of Churches (Protestant)	999
Children's Hospital of Episcopal Church	700
Total	\$233,896

In addition to the hospitals mentioned above, other medical and semi-medical interests are mentioned in the war chest list as follows:

Visiting Nurses Association

Social Hygiene Society

Hospital social service

Free Dental clinic

Anti-Tuberculosis League

Public Health Federation

Total

\$60,699

Announcement was made recently that due to the sudden termination of the war, the demands on the Cincinnati war chest would not be as great as anticipated, and that pledges need be fulfilled up to 75 per cent only.

WAR GARDEN MEDAL DESIGN PRESENTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

A medal designed to commemorate the war service of home gardeners in America has been presented to the heads of governments in the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy, and to world leaders in food control, by the National War Garden Commission.

On the obverse side of the medal is the figure of a young woman dressed in loose shirt and trousers and kneeling on the ground in an open field, working over some young garden plants. In low relief, and drawn small in scale, so as to seem distant, are soldiers marching directly across the medal, and forming a decorative band just below the center. Above the soldiers, in very low relief, are the words "United States of America."

The decorative motive for the reverse is a basket hamper filled with the varied products of a war garden. Above the basket and around the edge are the words, "National War Garden Commission." Under the basket appears the name of the recipient, and underneath that the words, "The seeds of victory insure the fruits of peace," a hoe and rifle crossed, and the dates 1914-1919.

NO BRAZIL-CUBA CABLE

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—The courts have refused to approve a contract let by the government for a cable between Rio Janeiro and Cuba.

HAWAII REFUSES WOMEN THE VOTE

Way to Ballot Box Closed for Two Years by Action of the Legislature — Party Pledges Broken, It Is Charged

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, at the session just ended, flatly refused the women of the islands the right to vote. The story of the action of the lawmakers is one mainly of broken-party pledges and failure to abide by the provisions of a law which Delegate J. K. Kalanianaole succeeded in having Congress pass.

This was introduced in the Senate a bill giving women the right to vote by direct legislation, and without reference of the question to a plebiscite. This measure was in strict accordance with the provisions of the platforms of the Republicans and Democrats upon which the members of the Senate and House of Representatives were elected to office—last fall. Both platforms came out openly in favor of votes for women.

The suffrage bill passed the Senate. When it was reported out by the Judiciary Committee, it had been altered beyond recognition. It took away the direct right to the franchise and provided for a special election, to be participated in by both men and women, to decide the question. A majority of the members of the House opposed this method of procedure. The bill then went back to the Judiciary Committee. When it reappeared, it provided that the suffrage question be decided at the coming primary, and that, if the voters decided in favor of the women, the date of the general election should be advanced to give the women time to register.

In this amended form the bill passed the House. It was discussed for several days in the Senate and finally tabled by a close vote.

This action by the Senate sets the suffrage question at rest for two years, that is until the next session of the Legislature, unless in the meantime, some way is found by which the Congress of the United States can extend the franchise to the women of the islands.

JAPANESE SHIP MERGER HELD UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

OAKLAND, California—Thirty-nine indictments were returned yesterday by the Alameda County Grand Jury in connection with alleged graft in the Oakland police department, the charge being bribery for the protection of gambling. J. H. Nedderman, chief of police, and David Cockerell, who is known as the king of the gamblers, have been arrested. The chief of police will be required to put up bail of \$60,000 and Cockerell \$95,000 according to Ezra W. Decoto, district attorney, who is prosecuting the cases.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—About 19,000 men of the twenty-eighth division, "The Iron Division," Pennsylvania's own, will parade in this city this morning. For days past this event has overshadowed every other feature of city life, and those in charge of the preparations have worked tirelessly to make it a success. The city along the route of the parade is a riot of color, and it is expected that at least 2,000,000 persons will be strung out along the line of march.

CHICAGO SHORT OF MILK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago's milk supply was unexpectedly diminished yesterday by difficulty over milk wagon drivers' wages. The men demanded an increase from \$26 to \$35. A compromise was offered and refused, and a lockout resulted. Inside workers at stations where milk is shipped also quit.

DRY LAW TO HELP CANDY MEN

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—That national prohibition will work to the benefit of the candy industry was generally expressed at the annual convention of the National Confectioners Association in this city yesterday.

HEARINGS ON BEER BILL

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The petition for legislation permitting the sale of beers, ales and light wines containing not more than 4 per cent of alcohol was presented to the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives yesterday. One hour and a half was allowed for arguments of those favoring suspension of the rules, and at the conclusion of the hearing 88 men indicated their desire for admission of the bill. The opposition will be heard next Tuesday afternoon.

DAILY MAIL

WASHINGON, District of Columbia

The projected shipping merger which has been monopolizing the attention of shipping circles in Japan for the past few weeks, judging from reports from all directions, is at a standstill, is the information contained in a report just received here from a representative of the War Trade Board in Tokyo.

On the obverse side of the medal is the figure of a young woman dressed in loose shirt and trousers and kneeling on the ground in an open field, working over some young garden plants. In low relief, and drawn small in scale, so as to seem distant, are soldiers marching directly across the medal, and forming a decorative band just below the center. Above the soldiers, in very low relief, are the words "United States of America."

The decorative motive for the reverse is a basket hamper filled with the varied products of a war garden. Above the basket and around the edge are the words, "National War Garden Commission." Under the basket appears the name of the recipient, and underneath that the words, "The seeds of victory insure the fruits of peace," a hoe and rifle crossed, and the dates 1914-1919.

DÉGRES FOR STATESMEN

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The University of Prague has decided by unanimous action to confer upon President Wilson, President Poincaré, Mr. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George and Thomas G. Masaryk, president of the Czechoslovak Republic, the title of Doctor honoris causa.

FEDERAL BUILDING PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHNSBURG, Vermont—A new federal building, to cost several hundred thousand dollars, will be erected in this city this year. The government architectural department is preparing specifications for the building at the present time.

RECEPTION OF THE IRISH DELEGATES

Mr. Lloyd George Not to See Them on Return to Paris — Message to Irish People

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Information from American official sources states that the Irish-American delegates will not be received by Mr. Lloyd George on their return to Paris.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—The Irish-American Sinn Fein delegation left for Paris yesterday. In a message to the Irish people, the delegates express appreciation of the universally generous welcome given them as accredited representatives of the Irish race in America.

The passion of the Irish people for freedom," the message continues, "burns with age-old intensity, but we find in addition under most disinterested and able leadership today they are putting their ideal into practical form in a manner which must challenge the admiration of the world and secure support from all right-thinking peoples.

"We are profoundly impressed," the message concludes, "with the boundless opportunity for the industrial and commercial development of Ireland and its potential place in the race for world trade supremacy."

The delegation would say nothing regarding their inability to gain entrance to the military area of Westport.

SHIPS TO ENTER TRADE WITH SOUTH

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Shipping Board last night announced plans for allocating ships in the South American trade. About 20 boats will be placed in that service within the next four months. Three ships, all former enemy boats, will go into service immediately between New York and South America. These vessels are the Agamemnon, Von Steuben and Mt. Vernon. They are passenger and cargo liners. Each will make regular trips on a regular schedule between North and South America.



Dad Kelly

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

To some he is "Hobo Kelly" but to the majority he is "Dad Kelly." After knowing the man, I was part of the majority, since Dad Kelly did not coincide in any respect with the mental picture that the word "hobo" drew in my mind. To me, a hobo is an ill-dressed, unshaven, lazy object which is usually found slinking out of a railroad yard near dusk, after a hard, dusty ride of several hundred miles. His sustenance is supplied from back doors or kitchen windows and he is no friend of watch dogs. For these reasons, I could never call Dad Kelly Hobo. Dad told me during one of his many confidential reminiscences, that he acquired the name "Hobo" in the early days at Tonopah, at a time when he was in straitened circumstances; that the name had adhered to him with glue-like pertinacity since then; and so he was still known as "Hobo Kelly" by a few old-timers.

Among the first to establish a business in Grantsville, he is now as well known and familiar to the townspeople as yonder bare butte, nicknamed the "Haystack." They tell me that Dad trudged into town 11 years ago, carrying a two-year-old orphan boy that had been left in his care. And now 13-year-old Jimmy helps his adopted Daddy conduct their business at the "Miners' Cafe."

A Good Word for All

We of the town respect and love this man whom Jimmy calls Dad. No one has ever heard Dad speak ill of any man; he always has a merry twinkle in his large brown eyes; he can entertain you for hours with early-day stories of the desert; and he invariably has a word of cheer for those with troubles. The Cafe has little competition to meet. For I am sure that many patronize the place just to associate with him and Jimmy. Coupled with this popularity, however, they serve excellent meals, and I was looking forward both to the excellent service and a few words with Dad as I hurried down the street today.

Their place of business is identified by some almost unintelligible chalk marks spelling "Miners' Cafe" on a dingy, weather-stained board, which creaks and sways over the door in the slightest breeze. The tiny structure itself is quite unique, built as it is from varicolored odds and ends of building material, collected from odd sources at different times. Musing on the peculiar attraction that Dad's companion holds for every one, I entered the Cafe, pulled a rickety stool up to the only table, a roush counter, and then glanced around for Dad.

A Future for Dad's Boy

There he was, standing motionless at the front window, one foot on a chair, chin in hand and looking absent-mindedly up the road. But how could this be? That isn't Dad Kelly—not the Kelly that invariably greets you as you enter his door with "Hello, son! How's every one today?" No. Something is disturbing him.

"Where's Jimmy, Mr. Kelly?"

"Oh—Hello there, son. Why, he's Bob Edwards' over to the hotel. I was just looking for 'em and plumb forgot that some one came in. How's every one?"

"Fine, Dad, fine! How's your business?"

"Oh—business is all right. But I'll never be able to do what I want with this business." A softness crept into his voice as he added, "Jim's gettin' older now an' I want him to go to a good school in the city." A pause; and then as he glanced around, "I'm afraid we ain't goin' to make it on this layout."

These two—Jimmy and his Dad—were inseparable pals, and we all knew that Dad's earnest desire was that the boy should receive a better education than he had. It no doubt appeared to Dad that it would be difficult to accomplish this with their small business and the constantly dwindling population of Grantsville. Jimmy, a bright, energetic youngster, was as happy and carefree a boy as you may find, helping his Dad in spare time and going to school when he could. Whenever Dad felt worried, a few minutes' companionship with Jimmy would invariably brighten the outlook.

"Guess I'll have steak, well done, and apple pie, Dad."

I'd shuffled slowly out to the tiny kitchen, a few steps away, from whence sounds of preparation of my food were soon coming.

As I glanced around the Cafe, it was forcibly impressed on me that there was something besides the building and a place to eat that caused myself and many others to pass other establishments that we might patronize Dad's place. For the interior of his building, although quite clean, was all but pleasing to the eye. A dingy bill-of-fare was almost lost in the shadows on the wall opposite me. A gaudy cash register occupied a corner near the front window, and I could piece together almost a complete picture of the outside scenery by adding together numerous glimpses through cracks and knotholes in the rough, bare walls.

Dad usually whistled while he worked, but today the sizzling of the frying pan was the only sound from the kitchen. In a few minutes, Dad came in, carrying my order which he

arranged carefully in front of me. He was still preoccupied.

"What's th' matter, Dad? Worryin' about your boy?"

Time and Chance

"Well—guess I am. Doggone it, I don't want him to work like I've had to, and I can't see how I'm goin' to get away from here and put him in school. You know, I been grub stakin' Bob Edwards for nigh onto six years now, hopin' he'd run onto sumthin' that'd help us, but luck seems to be agin' us. It's taken all my profits to keep the grubstak goin' and now we ain't got nothin' when we need it most."

Then after a pause and in a gentle voice, "Jim helped earn that money, too!"

"Mustn't give up, Dad. Lots of times the darkest hour is just before dawn."

"You're right, young feller. But it's kind o' hard to remember that sometimes."

I proceeded with my dinner, thinking what a pity it was that there were many boys who did not appreciate their chances for education, and here was one who earnestly desired it and to whom it might be denied. I was just about to start on the pie when we both heard a great shouting and running from the direction of the hotel, a short distance up the street. We hastened to the front door and beheld Jimmy, pulling at Bob and urging him



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Chin in hand and looking absent-mindedly up the road"

to hurry, meanwhile shouting and jumping and waving his hat, almost as though he had lost his senses. Dad and I hurried out into the street to see more. As soon as Jimmy saw Dad, he let out a whoop and yelled:

"Hey, Dad! Bob struck ore, an' he's sold his mine for a lot of money to some men in the hotel, an' half of it's yours an' we kept it secret from you, and we say now I can go to school in a city! Wowie! Aint that great?"

Glancing at Dad, I saw a suspicion of moisture in his eyes as he happily drawled:

"I guess that there dawn you was speakin' of, son, was closer'n either of us thought it was."

THE NOTEBOOK OF A NATURALIST

The Coming of the English Daisy

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The coming of the daisy betokens the advent of spring, and it is a country saying in Herefordshire that "when you can place your foot on seven daisies at one time, you need fear no man." The philosophy of the country dweller often leaves something to be desired, but in this instance there is a good deal of truth in the trite assertion. Literally interpreted, I take this floral construction the daisy is an apt example of much-in-little. It belongs to the Composite—one of the highest orders of flowering plants.

Each floret, or little flower, serves its appointed place, both the strap-shaped ray florets without, and the tubular florets within. These are held in position and protected by a row of green bracts situated on the exterior, and the single pedicel or stalk is strong of texture and profusely clothed with hairs so as to keep insect robbers at bay during the silent watches of the night.

Loved by the Poets

The central yellow flowers have five teeth at the summit of each tube, and in this tubular structure the pollen dust is contained. Wordsworth christened the daisy "The Poet's Darling."

In Scotland it is known as Bairnwort because the children or bairns, like their English cousins, love to gather the chaste blossoms and to thread them into chains when spring has come again. In France it is called Marguerite, which, derived from a Latin word meaning Pearl, is well deserved.

Wordsworth, you will remember, writing of the humble flower under review, immortalized it thus:

So fair, so sweet—within so sensible—Would that little flowers were born to live

Conscious of half the pleasure which they give:

That to this pretty Daisy's self were known—The beauty of its star-shaped shadow, thrown

On the smooth surface of this naked stone.

of my fellows who insist on emphasizing the futility of studying these common things of earth, and in particular they make passing reference to the subject of this essay as "only a daisy!"

A Mysterious Flower

BY GIFFORD PINCHOT
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The pity of it is that so few have even an elementary acquaintance with the daisy's workshop, of the wonders and mysteries of its life. Most people know it by sight, but few there are who are willing to study its formation or to sing its praises. I have watched these many years, both at work and play. I have seen it unfold its eyes at the rise of the sun, when the latter flashed its rays across the dew-spattered meadows where the daisy loves to dwell. I have stolen unobserved to its abiding place toward nightfall to watch it go to sleep, to see it close its outside florets so as to conserve its energy and to afford warmth and shelter to the yellow florets within. As it lies so close to the soil, one must stoop low to study the plant in its own home, the only sure method of getting to know it at all intimately. I have marveled many times at the construction of the spoon-shaped leaf, so admirably fashioned as to lie flat upon the ground, and the manner in which the whole congregation goes to make up a trim rosette of leaves capable of mapping out a chosen plot of earth so as to prevent other plants from surrounding and excluding it from its place in the sun. Even a blade of living grass finds it difficult to force its way through the daisy entanglement, and the green pad of Bellis perennis—the daisy's Latin name, meaning "always pretty"—is well able to hold its appointed place in the early days of a new-born year until its mission has been fulfilled.

Utility of the Leaves

The leaves are spread out flat not only to afford protection to the plant as a whole, but so that they may receive the full benefit of the sun, dew, rain, air, and the rest. The fibrous roots afford the plant firm anchorage in the soil, and also help to collect soluble chemical food for the benefit of the daisy's cooperative community.

An English meadow starred with millions of daisies provides one of the greatest and yet simplest flower-sights of the year, to be followed later by other compeers such as the burried legions of the buttercup, of which more anon.

In floral construction the daisy is an apt example of much-in-little. It belongs to the Composite—one of the highest orders of flowering plants. Each floret, or little flower, serves its appointed place, both the strap-shaped ray florets without, and the tubular florets within. These are held in position and protected by a row of green bracts situated on the exterior, and the single pedicel or stalk is strong of texture and profusely clothed with hairs so as to keep insect robbers at bay during the silent watches of the night.

Within each family hunting ground the conservation of the game was looked to with the greatest care. The Indian family knew the approximate number of deer, bear, moose, caribou, otter, or beaver in its own hunting ground, and, in the case of some tribes regulated with strictness the number to be killed each year, so as not to encroach upon the necessary increase.

If the season for large game had been bad the family would sometimes restrict itself to a fish diet for months on end rather than endanger the breeding stock.

Conservation of Beaver

Beaver in particular were most carefully conserved. The number of young and old beaver in each beaver house was known. Before the era of European influence the Indians never destroyed all the members of a beaver family, but took such care of the beaver, as well as of the other food animals in his hunting ground, as the farmer does of his herds and flocks.

Nowadays, however, the natives have realized the hopelessness of conserving their resources where they have to compete with the avarice of white frontiersmen, so in some regions they undertook to "get all they could before the white man cleaned it up."

The Timagami band of the Ojibways "even went so far as to divide their districts into quarters. Each year the family hunted in a different quarter in rotation, leaving a tract in the center as sort of bank, not to be hunted over unless forced to do so by a shortage in the regular tract." Among certain Indians, like the Micmacs, these tracts were held together so long as there were sons, grandsons, or nephews in the male line to inherit them, and they were sometimes increased by intermarriage or inheritance.

While the detailed proof is not yet at hand, and for much of the eastern United States it may now be too late to collect it, nevertheless, says Professor Speck, "on the assumption that the ethnically related Algonquians inhabiting south into Virginia were organ-

AMERICAN INDIAN AS CONSERVATIONIST

BY GIFFORD PINCHOT
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

ized similarly, we may have to conclude" that all of the Atlantic Coast tribes maintained the same institution.

Pasture Provided

The Indians of Kentucky, says Dr. Clark Wissler, "were in the habit of burning off forest areas regularly so as to provide pasture for the buffalo, thus enticing him to remain in the country." Again, the Indians living in the regions where wild rice grows, were observed to take certain precautions to protect the rice beds, even to facilitating their growth.

The conservation of game in the family hunting ground was the essential fact in the existence of these Indians, who lived mainly on game, for upon it their lives depended. Other uses of natural resources by them were relatively small, although the hunting Indians of Pennsylvania used nearly all of the edible wild plants, and cultivated Indian corn, beans, and pumpkins, and even maintained considerable orchards of fruit.

What is now Pennsylvania was, in the time of William Penn, occupied on the north by the Iroquois, on the west by the Shawnees, and on the east by the Delawares and occasional bands of Shawnees who had wandered in. To the south also were the Delawares, while what is now the central part of the State was largely unoccupied—a sort of No Man's Land—into which whoever entered to hunt must be prepared to meet enemies and take his life in his hands.

Stone-Age Implements

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DESPOTISM IN PLACE OF FREEDOM

Consul Tredwell Tells How the Bolsheviks Failed in Their Promises to Russians — Observations of Two Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Roger C. Tredwell, United States Consul at Petrograd and later assigned to Tashkent, Turkistan, who was interned by the Bolsheviks at Tashkent from Oct. 26, 1918, until very recently, in a statement forwarded to the State Department says that he wishes to give without prejudice the results of two years' observation in Russia, including more than half that time in Turkistan. His consular record, he says, will attest the sincerity of his regard for the Russian people.

Bolshevism, he says, is the replacing of the bureaucracy of the Tsar by the dictatorship of new and more ignorant oppressors. The Bolshevik platform, tersely stated, is: "Our country, the whole world; our countrymen, the proletariat; our aim, to demolish nationalities, religions, and frontiers; our one enemy, the bourgeoisie, with whom we shall never make peace, regardless of the suffering entailed or the methods necessary to secure results."

Idealistic Phrases

The majority of Russian people are indifferent to the form of government, and to their political inexperience and the terrorism created by the red army, any expression of democratic principles has been stifled, Mr. Tredwell says.

The Bolsheviks took hold of the machinery of the government by obscuring their method with idealistic phrases, by playing on the sentiment of the Russian people in their suddenly naturally bewildered state. The Bolsheviks drew their greatest support from the strong hatred which developed in 1917 against the reactionary policies of the then governing autocracy. The movement of the Bolsheviks, employing always altruistic phrases and playing not upon the intelligence of the great mass of Russian people but upon their human nature, is, he believes, more of an outburst against oppression than an expression of political feeling. The Russian people were led to believe that they would become immediately prosperous in a revolution that would assume widespread proportions; but now that this illusion has been dispelled, the people are becoming increasingly discontented with the despotism substituted for the promised freedom.

In the course of his travel from Tashkent in Turkistan, to Petrograd, Mr. Tredwell, in peasant clothes and accompanied by a Russian interpreter, mingled constantly with the peasantry. He found, he said, not only general dissatisfaction with the existing conditions, but a growing feeling against the terroristic methods adopted by the Bolsheviks.

No Incentive to Produce Crops

Discontent was found particularly among the lower classes. Because of the valueless paper currency, the peasants have no incentive to produce crops beyond what is necessary for their immediate needs, and are willing only to exchange crops for manufactured articles.

Their Slavic passiveness to existing conditions, their non-resisting spirit weakened by malnutrition and denigrations generally and the ideal that they can get the best results for themselves by joining with the forces in control, along with the general hopelessness and despair, have contributed mainly to the present situation in Russia.

Consul Tredwell stated that while in Moscow—and it was there that the greatest strength of the Bolshevik regime was evident—several thousand workmen in one of the largest factories struck against obeying the Bolshevik mobilization order and they were immediately granted exemption from the mobilization. The Bolshevik authority concentrated at Moscow gradually decreases and greater independence of the central authorities is evident the further the districts are from the center of the government. Workmen object to payment of \$600 to \$600 rubles a month to engineers and experts.

Oppressive Decrees

Oppressive decrees of the Bolshevik Government have been used to dis-

criminate against or destroy the more intelligent element of the Russian people. Peasants in the country districts frequently break out in revolt against the Bolsheviks, with severe reprisals against many towns and villages as a result. The newspapers in the Bolshevik territory only sparingly refer to these revolts.

According to Mr. Tredwell, the more violent workmen realize the baleful results of the Bolshevik's policies. They see discontent and terrorism and understand the national economic ruin in its wake. They now realize that the promised world-wide revolution has collapsed, that the Bolshevik leaders have proven unable to carry out the policy they proclaimed. The inertia of the better classes, idle disposition of the people and enforced loss of individuality and lack of moral stamina are, he says, the greatest obstacles in the way of aiding the Russians.

NO OFFICIAL O.K. FOR NEW KIND OF BEER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Department of Agriculture has issued a denial of published statements that it had given an "official O.K." to a new kind of beer with a special trade name. None of the bureaus or divisions to which a matter of this kind would be submitted has knowledge of such a beverage, and the department positively states that it has not given any kind of sanction. Many articles of food and drink are submitted for analysis, but it is not the custom of the department to give approval which can be used commercially.

LOWER PRICES FOR WHEAT FORECAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Wheat prices are going down at once, all along the line, from producer to baker, according to a statement issued by Julius Barnes, federal wheat director, following a conference with representatives of the grain industry. It was decided at this meeting that in order to prevent congestion and blockade, it would be well for the grain corporation, with the aid of the Railroad Administration, to provide for the movement of cereal products into markets by the permit system, which worked so well in shipping foodstuffs during the war.

REVENUE AGENTS TO STUDY BUSINESS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Thirty-five agents of the Internal Revenue Bureau have been dispatched to all parts of the country to study commercial and industrial practices in certain lines of business, with a view to advising on future regulations. These men will be expected to ascertain practices in regard to amortization, depletion, depreciation and valuation of assets of the pre-war period and to formulate some sort of guiding rules concerning what constitutes "reasonable salaries" allowed as business expenses to corporations.

REPUBLICANS CONFER ON SENATE PLANS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Proceeding under an agreement between regulars and progressives to suspend the controversy over the proposed election of Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania and Warren of Wyoming to chairmanships of the Finance and Appropriation committees respectively, Republicans yesterday held a conference to plan organization of the Senate for the session to open on Monday. Selection of a president pro tempore, a committee on committees, and a steering committee, was planned.

SEAPLANE TO BE USED BY ASTRONOMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Prof. David Todd, of Amherst College astronomical observatory, has sailed for Montevideo on the steamship *El Dorado*, taking with him a naval seaplane. One of his assistants will make observations and take photographs of the solar eclipse due on May 29. So far as is known, this is the first instance of such use of the airplane.

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FORCE NO FACTOR IN A DEMOCRACY

Secretary of Interior of the United States, at Americanization Conference Banquet, Expounds American Ideals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"The right of revolution does not exist in America," said Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior of the United States, at the banquet of the Americanization conference last evening. "We had a revolution 140 years ago which made it unnecessary to have any other revolution in this country, because it was fundamental; One of the many meanings of democracy is that it is a form of government in which the right of revolution has been lost by giving the government wholly to the people. Revolution means revolt. Against whom are we to revolt, in the United States, excepting the people of the United States?"

"In a large sense, all of us are going to school, but we are not going to school in the sense that we have an autocratic teacher over us. We are being self-taught, through experience. We are learning, day by day, what, as a democracy, we should do and can do. No one is telling us what we may be permitted to do. Once a people have acquired the right to determine their own laws, the right of revolution is as dead as the divine right of kings is in Europe, and this idea cannot be too strongly impressed upon those who have come to us from other countries. They, for centuries, have been in a state of internal revolt against their rulers; here we are our own rulers. If we Americans do not like officials, policies, measures, systems, we can try others; but in Europe the right of self-determination as to domestic concerns has been denied, and therefore the right of revolution has been

Freedom but Not Force

"No man can be a sound and sterling American who believes that force is necessary to effectuate the popular will. As we have taken from the duelist his pistol and compelled him to seek redress in the law, so in the larger affairs of the Nation we have said: This is your country. Make it what you will, but you must not use force, for when you came here and became a citizen, you gave over the right to resort to anything but public opinion and the methods of the law in the determination of national policies. You are the sovereign citizen, and as a sovereign you cannot repudiate yourself. If you are in a minority, you must wait until you become a majority, and as a majority you must be content to prevail by processes which respect the rights of the minority."

"Americanism does not mean that any one economic system is right; Americanism does not mean that the United States is a perfected land; Americanism does not mean that any one social philosophy must be accepted as the final expression of truth; but Americanism does mean—and emphatically means—that we have repudiated old European methods of settling domestic questions, and have evolved for ourselves machinery by which revolution, as a method of changing our life, is outgrown, abandoned, outlawed."

A Note of Caution

Albert Mamay, an immigrant who has made good in America, spoke from the viewpoint of the foreign-born. Like other speakers he laid emphasis

on the public school as the most effective agency for making over the newcomers into Americans. He deplored haste in the efforts that are being made in some directions, saying: "You cannot completely transform a man or woman not born in this country into just such Americans as you are. It is impossible, and it is also unnecessary. The result desired will be achieved in the second or third generation. Forcing Americanization on immigrants will accomplish just the opposite of the result looked for."

"It was the magic of the public schools," he said, "which would make the immigrants' children like those of native-born Americans."

Raymond F. Crist, deputy commissioner of naturalization, said: "During this present year there have been distributed upward of 100,000 copies of the textbook which Congress authorized a year ago for free distribution. The material for this textbook was obtained from the public schools engaged in the instruction of the foreigner. When it was compiled, authority was awaited from Congress to make use of it. This textbook is now in the hands of selected educators of the country, who are familiar with the needs of the foreigner and with the needs in the classroom for his adequate instruction. It is anticipated that a revised edition of this book will be accomplished with the opening of the new school year, provided with vocabularies of a general and of a special character, so presented as to be possible of adaptation to the special vocabulary of particular localities."

TELEPHONE SERVICE DECLARED OVERTAXED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The war was blamed for the bad telephone service, with parades, Liberty Loan drives, and strikes as contributing causes, by F. H. Bethell, vice-president of the New York Telephone Company, replying to a letter of complaint from the Manufacturers Association. Mr. Bethell stated that the telephone facilities in New York City, and the trained personnel necessary to its efficient use, are not equal to the demands made by the public; also that a telephone traffic running some 50 per cent above normal is put upon a property the development of which was arrested during the war, and the personnel of which was greatly depleted by the necessities of war.

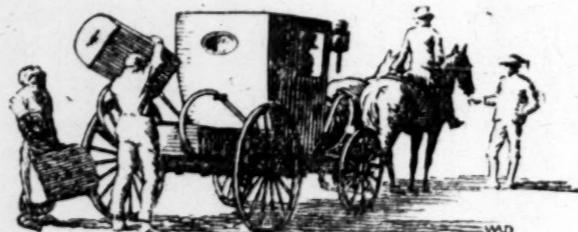
TRANSFER CHARGE ORDER OVERRULED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SYRACUSE, New York—Stewart E. Hancock, corporation counsel, has refused to allow the New York State Railways to charge Syracuse one cent a passenger for transfers, thus raising the fare to seven cents in such cases. This would give an annual income of \$60,000 to the company, which was allowed by the Public Service Commission last January to charge six instead of five cents a passenger on its lines, during the reconstruction period.

NAVAL BILL DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Arrangements to secure passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill, which failed at the last session of Congress, before July 1, were discussed on Tuesday by Franklin D. Roosevelt, acting Secretary of the Navy, with Senator Poinsett of Washington, prospective chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. They agreed to urge the House Naval Affairs Committee to take up the bill in the form in which it was reported to the Senate last March, including the Senate amendments.



When you travel, the right bag does away with many an inconvenience.

You can find the right bag here, whether you want an exquisite hand-bag in silk and silver, or a substantial, completely fitted suitcase.

Most attractive are bags in black silk with Dutch silver clasp, navy blue with gold, head work and gold, and the new butterfly shape in fancy stripes.

A convenient novelty in suit cases is the detachable tray—itself a little one-night case, all fitted with toilet articles.

Many others at many different prices.

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Corner West & Washington Streets, Boston

SALVATION ARMY DRIVE PLANS READY

Preparations for Campaign for a Home Service Fund of \$13,000,000 Throughout United States Practically Complete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"The Salvation Army has determined on the erection of many new buildings for social work in the future, as well as a prompt liquidation of mortgages now standing on its various institutions. The building program will require expenditures of \$1,875,000. The budgets submitted by local headquarters in the eastern states total \$1,125,000; the remainder, \$750,000, is for the west."

Explaining an item of \$6,550,000 for corps, divisional, and provincial buildings, the statement says:

"The lack of suitable buildings in which to carry on the Salvation Army work, and the mortgage interest on buildings that have been erected is a serious handicap to effective service."

"To liquidate the bulk of this debt and to provide for suitable meeting halls and divisional and provincial buildings where none have yet been erected, this amount is asked for."

NATIONAL GUARD MAY BE REORGANIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Speculation regarding the future of the national guard, in particular those regiments which have had an honorable history and military traditions, was set at rest on Tuesday by the Secretary of War, who said that he approved of these organizations reforming so as to carry on the identity that had been theirs, interrupted by the necessities of war. Of course, under the President's proclamations, they had been merged with other forces, but there is nothing to prevent the men, when they are discharged, from reorganizing.

Whether the same numerical strength as that found necessary because of the war will be retained cannot be stated until the plan is worked out. The Secretary of War said that he considered it highly desirable that the insignia which had been adopted during the war by the various divisions should be retained.

The division of the funds to be sought in the Home Service Fund campaign, by the way, is not to be made merely for the east and the west. Each separate corps is to reap the fruits of its own labors during the drive; that is, the money collected in each city is to be spent there and there only.

The cost of maintaining divisional and provincial headquarters, which supervise the work of the local corps, will be, according to the budget, \$530,000. The eastern states require \$400,000 of this and the western states \$130,000.

Need of \$1,270,000 for Social Work

"Under the heading of 'national and territorial obligations' the Salvation Army includes the expenses of maintaining what are probably its best-

known institutions; those which may be grouped under the general name of 'social work.' For this purpose the Army wants \$1,270,000—\$745,000 for the east and \$525,000 for the west."

"Salvation Army officers, just like those who serve in all other armies, are pensioned. The pension fund budget is \$400,000.

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VI

AIR MAIL SERVICE PROVES A SUCCESS

Nearly 8,000,000 Letters Carried on New York and Washington Line in First Year—Records Made in Aviation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The air mail service between Washington, Philadelphia, and New York has been in operation one year today. This year of carrying mail through the air is less significant for what has actually been done than as furnishing evidence of what may be done in the future.

The two airplanes which started a year ago are in the service today and are propelled by the same motors.

One has been in the air 164 hours, flying 19,716 miles, and has carried 572,826 letters. It has cost, in service, per hour, \$65.50. Repairs have cost \$480. The other plane has been in the air 222 hours, flying 15,018 miles, and has carried 485,120 letters. It has cost, in service, per hour \$48.34. Repairs to this machine have cost \$1,874.76.

The record of the entire service between New York and Washington shows 92 per cent of performance during the entire year, representing 128,037 miles traveled and 7,720,840 letters carried. The revenues from airplane mail stamp amounted to \$159,700, and the cost of service \$137,900.06.

From the inauguration of the service until the 10th of August, the flying operations were conducted by the army, in connection with its work of training aviators for the war. Since Aug. 10 it has been operated entirely by the Post Office Department.

Record of 92 Per Cent

The service has been maintained throughout the year with a record of 92 per cent, gales of exceptional violence and heavy snowstorms being encountered and overcome. Out of 1261 possible trips, 1206 were undertaken, and only 55 were defaulted on account of weather conditions. Out of a possible 138,092 miles, 128,037 miles were flown. Only 51 forced landings were made on account of motor trouble.

The Post Office Department reports: "One of the first studies to be taken up by the air mail service was to determine whether visibility is absolutely necessary to commercial flying. The first step necessary was the refinement of the existing radio direction finders so as to eliminate the liability of three to five per cent of error. This has been successfully worked out by the Navy Department on an air mail testing plane. The second problem was that of guiding the mail plane after it had left the field to the center of the plot for landing. This problem has been solved by the Bureau of Standards in experiments conducted on the air mail testing plane in connection with the radio directional compass. This device is effective up to an altitude of 1500 feet, and by the further refinements of the device another thousand feet is expected to be added. Aeronautical engineers are working upon a device for the automatic landing of a mechanically flown plane which would meet the condition of absolute invisibility that could exist only in the most blinding snowstorm or impenetrable fog."

Radius of Visibility

"A year's flying in the mail service, with all types and temperaments of aviators, has established the fact that 200 feet visibility from the ground is the limit of practical flying, although a number of runs have been made with the mail between New York and Washington during which a part of the trip was flown at an altitude as low as 50 feet. The objection of aviators to flying above a ground fog, rain, snow or heavy clouds with single motor planes is the possibility of the motor stopping over a village, city, or other bad landing place, with the radius of visibility in most blinding snowstorm or impenetrable fog."

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BARSTOW RANGES

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Dodson Bird Houses Win the Birds

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Dodson Bird Houses

should be erected now, as they are ready for the birds when they seek nesting places. Our song birds protect our crops, shrubs and gardens from insects and repay you tenfold for their beauty and song. Order now—Don't wait.

Competing directions are included with every order. Free book on request, telling how to attract song birds around your home. Illustrations and prices. Also beautiful colored bird picture free.

JOSEPH H. DODSON, Pres. Am. Audubon Assn., 717 Harrison Ave., Newark, N.J.

so little as to afford no opportunity to pick out a place for landing. It is generally accepted that with two or more motors, forced landings under such conditions can be avoided.

"The fact that there were only 37 forced landings due to mechanical troubles during flights makes a record not heretofore approached in aviation. The transportation by airplane is ordinarily twice as fast as by train and on distances of 600 miles or more, no matter how frequent or excellent the train service, the airplane mail at the higher rate of postage should equal the cost of its operation. Whenever the train service is not as frequent or as fast as it is between Washington and New York the airplane operations should show an immense profit on all distances from 500 miles up.

"Again, with large airplanes and over greater distances substantial saving in the cost of mail transportation on railroads, would be made, besides cutting down the time of transit by one-half."

ANTI-LYNCHING MOVEMENT AIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Scandinavian steamships are filled with Danes, who have lived, many of them, for many years, perhaps even half a century, in America, who are now returning to their native Schleswig to vote for its return to Denmark, according to Larsen Ledet, of Aarhus, who has recently arrived in the United States to take part in the national prohibition tour arranged by the Anti-Saloon League.

"Denmark is the happiest country in Europe," said Mr. Ledet to a representative of this office, "for at last, after 55 years, she is to regain her Province of Schleswig. We want Schleswig back because it is Danish, but we do not want Holstein, because that is too German, and is the Province where there has been the most trouble for the last century."

"There is great joy in Schleswig today, for the vote as to the future allegiance of the Province is to be taken next month. Everywhere the Danish flag, for the first time in many years, because of Germany's prohibition, is now flying, although the people are still forbidden to speak the Danish language or to sing Danish songs. Germany is still oppressing the Danish people of Schleswig, even today, but the people are bearing up well, because they know that in four or five weeks it will be over. Then they will put an end to all teaching of German in the schools, and the province will rejoice.

"Schleswig is about the most fertile part of Denmark, and is famous for its butter, eggs and bacon; it is entirely an agricultural country. During the war, production was practically stopped, because it was impossible to get foodstuffs from America, and it is necessary to get food from America. Many of the Schleswig men were mobilized by Germany and were made to fight in her front lines, and their death rate was twice as large as that of the Germans on that account.

"Denmark has had a very hard time in the war. Because of her position, she was unable to defend herself, and so had to be friendly with both England and Germany. But although she was neutral in deed, she was, in her heart, entirely on the side of the Allies."

GENERAL STRIKE IN WINNIPEG EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—A general strike appeared inevitable in this city last night, to become effective at 11 a.m. today. Approximately \$40,000,000 worth of riot insurance has been written by local agencies during the past two days, in expectation of its occurrence. The basis of the trouble lies in the inability of the workmen in the building trades to agree with their employers upon a question over which the community has no control.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Three thousand milk wagon drivers yesterday went on strike in Chicago, virtually tying up the city's milk supply. Representatives of the drivers, who are asking a wage increase from \$26 a week and commission to \$35 a week and commission, said that emergency deliveries would be made.

ICE HIGHER IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Advances in ice prices are announced here. One hundred pounds will cost hereafter 55 cents by cash coupon book as against 42.5 cents in 1918, and by cash without the book, 60 cents as against 48 cents.

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ANOTHER AIR MAIL ROUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Air mail service from Chicago to Cleveland, Ohio, is scheduled to start today, the first plane leaving Chicago at 9:30 a.m.

Two others will follow. Eight planes

are expected to be in service between the two cities.

the Great WHITE FROST REFRIGERATOR

Sold direct to the user by mail only

Solid steel construction. Finished in white enamel. Revolving shelves and cold water attachments. Sanitary and attractive.

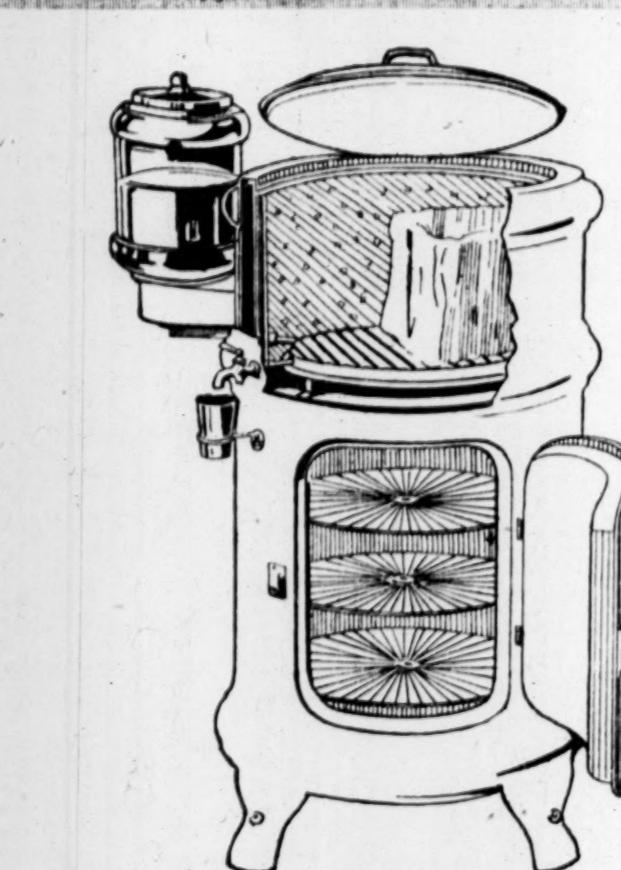
Thirty days' trial and money refunded if not satisfied.

Easy payment plan will permit use of refrigerator while paying for it.

Send for catalog and terms today

White Frost Refrigerator Co.

1112 North Mechanic Street, Jackson, Mich.



DANISH WELCOME AWAIT SCHLESWIG

Many Nationals of That Province Said to Be Returning From United States to Vote for Its Restoration to Denmark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Scandinavian steamships are filled with Danes, who have lived, many of them,

namely, the rate of wages for the coming year.

There is apparently no disposition on the part of either party to settle the difficulty by arbitration. There is also a dispute among the metal trades workers because of the refusal of the employers to recognize the basis of collective bargaining.

Because of the failure of these employers and their handful of employees to agree, upwards of 25,000 workers are to be called out on a sympathetic strike.

C. F. Gray, the Mayor of the city, stated yesterday that in the event of the police joining the walk out, he had 1200 special constables ready to be sworn in. This is the first application of the idea underlying "The one big union" upon western Canadian trades.

SEQUEL TO BOSTON MAY-DAY RIOTS

Several Defendants Sentenced to Jail—Young College Graduate Blames Hoodlums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—William James Sidis, who was graduated from Harvard College at the age of 15, was one of several defendants sentenced to jail in the Roxbury Municipal Court for their part in the May Day riots. Sidis' sentence was for a year and a half. The others were sentenced to terms of six to eighteen months. All appealed. This is the second group convicted in connection with the riots. Among those previously sentenced to jail was Martha H. Foley, suffragist worker.

Sidis testified that he was a Socialist and a believer in the soviet form of government. Asked to state briefly what that form of government was, he said the general idea was that those who did useful work were to control the government and industries of a country. The fundamental theory was, he said, that everybody was supposed to do some useful work.

On the day of the riots, Sidis testified, he was present at the meeting in the Dudley Street Opera House and left there with the rest of the audience to go to another meeting in another hall. He carried a red flag, but it did not occur to him that this might cause trouble. There would have been no disturbance, he asserted, if it had not been for interference by hoodlums. He denied counseling violence. He had seen parades struck without provocation.

Sidis was released in \$5000, pending disposition of his appeal.

ULTIMATUM TO PAPER STRIKERS

GLENNS FALLS, New York—The strikers in the 32 mills in the United States of the International Paper Company were notified yesterday by a telegram from W. H. Sullivan of Orono, Maine, vice-president of the company, that no further negotiations would be held unless the men returned to work.

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EUROPE WISHES NO TOURISTS NOW

Food and Travel Conditions Unsettled—Passports for Soldiers' Wives or Mothers Are Granted by the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Wives or mothers of United States officers and enlisted men will be permitted to go to Europe after June 15, under a ruling announced yesterday by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

The State Department, however, will scrutinize applications as carefully as ever and such persons given passports will not be allowed to return for six months.

The rapid movement of troops toward the United States, it is believed, will make it unlikely that many persons can take advantage of the changed policy. Passports will not be granted to members of the families of any men whose organizations are listed for early return to the United States. Some persons who have important interests in Europe but who have observed the former rule, are expected to go abroad during the summer.

Conditions in Europe, the State Department is advised, still make tourist travel undesirable. But the chief objection to the tourist is the shortage of westward-bound transportation. Aside from the army units waiting to return there are hundreds of Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and similar workers at embarkation ports who, the State Department feels, should have the first opportunity to return to the United States. Consequently, any persons permitted to go abroad will not be able to return until November, when the traffic will be comparatively light if present schedules are carried out.

Switzerland has asked the State Department to refuse passports to tourists to that country, as foodstuffs are almost as scarce there as during the war. In other allied countries food and lodging costs are high and transportation lines are said to have as much traffic as they can handle, owing to demobilization and reconstruction demands. Great Britain still insists upon the restriction of travel to that country to those who have urgent business.

Women Call on Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A delegation of about 30 women, representing the committee of mothers of the Lawrence (Massachusetts) striking textile workers, and accompanied by small children, called at the State House yesterday to interview Calvin Coolidge, Governor of the State. Three of them were conducted to the Governor's offices by the Adjutant-General and the Sergeant-at-Arms and were received by the Governor's secretary, who refused to allow them access to the Governor on the ground that in his opinion they had no well-defined proposal to submit.

The women left a letter for the Governor, setting forth that the working conditions in the Lawrence mills were intolerable, and that every effort had been put forth in vain during 14 weeks to secure their amelioration; and asking the Governor therefore to secure passports for them so that they might return to their own countries, where, they asserted, they could find food, shelter and freedom, and save their families from starvation.

SOLDIER BONUS PLANNED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Republican members of the House of Representatives meeting in caucus yesterday, voted to favor a bill providing a \$100 bonus to every soldier, sailor and marine from Massachusetts, the money to be raised by taxation on a 50-50 basis, one-half of the amount from property taxation and the other half from a head tax. Of the one-half dollar to be raised by property taxation, 20 cents will come from real estate and the rest from intangibles.

The good Guide," said Sir Robert,

"smiles and sings under difficulties, and the value of that was marvelously shown during some of the air raids in England during the war, when, in the face of the greatest peril, the Boy Scouts smiled and whistled and the Girl Guides smiled and sang."

There was a pageant in honor of Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell in Potomac Park, Wednesday.

CAPITAL HONORS SCOUT LEADERS

Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell Given Dinner in Washington—Girl Scouts' Day—Meeting of National Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Official and social Washington greeted Sir Robert Baden-Powell and Lady Baden-Powell at a dinner given in their honor by Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, soon after their arrival on Tuesday evening, there being present members of the diplomatic corps and of the State, War and other government departments.

Yesterday was Girl Scouts' Day, and they made it plain that, in their eyes, Robert was a hero. Lady Baden-Powell, too, as chief Guide, speedily won them when she appeared, her blue uniform contrasting strikingly with the khaki worn in this country.

At a meeting of the National Council yesterday morning, at the Food Administration Club, Sir Robert spoke of some of the variations in the laws governing the Guides from those laid down for the Girl Scouts here. While they were for the most part differences of merely verbal character, Sir Robert suggested that it would be better to have international uniformity.

The English seems for the most part more definite than the American. Here they say, "A Girl Scout must be trustworthy"; in England they put it, "A girl's honor is to be trusted." The English ask for "loyalty to sell" instead of mere "loyalty" as here. This is more significant, as Sir Robert pointed out, as is also the command that the Girl Guides be "friends of animals," instead of merely "kind," as is the American wording. Animals, he said, included every living thing, men, women and children, dogs, cats, horses, insects, and plants. Such a standard inculcates love to one's neighbor. The English lay much stress on nature study, because Sir Robert explained, learning that the creator is love is the groundwork of religion.

Another definite statement that the English have is that the Guide must be "clean in thought, word, and deed." American Girl Scouts are merely told to be clean.

SOME PHASES OF THE VILLAIN TRIAL

Accused Is Set Free After About Five Years in Prison—Verdict Was Unexpected and Has Caused Bitter Criticism

Articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 12, 13 and 14.

IV
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—After the great statements and the dramatic testimony of Mr. Viviani in particular, the scene and atmosphere in the Villain case in Paris was changed. From the conversations of Jaurès with his political opponents, who so greatly esteemed him, and from the Socialist congresses in Switzerland and the peculiarities of the Socialist situation in Alsace-Lorraine, the minds of the court and audience were directed to more stirring adventures, to the noise of battle, to the Marne and, above all, to Verdun. It was like a serial cinema entertainment with great revelations and realities, and the original hero or culprit forgotten since the first act, but to be duly remembered again before the finish.

Jaurès' Military View

It was General Sarrail who now came forward, devoting himself for a time to military technique and the lessons of the war, in support of the Jaurès ideas, and being very striking in his testimony. He spoke in low tones; perhaps what he said was of some historical importance in the military sense. "You fear, messieurs," said Jaurès to the Chamber, "you fear the sudden attack at the end of four days, at the end of five days, with 500,000 men, with 800,000 men? What I myself fear is the massive attack at the end of three weeks with some millions of men." General Sarrail began by quoting these words of Jaurès with remarkable effect. He went on to say that so far as the military conceptions of Jaurès were concerned he would be brief, because to his mind they were all derived from a master idea. The soldier of the regular army was not the only one who could be depended on for the strength of the army; the reservist, the territorial were no negligible factors. Reflecting on the lessons of the war, he perceived that the general staff was governed by the idea that the greater numbers employed from the active army the better, and that scarcely any reservists were necessary. But at the beginning of operations in Alsace two army corps, which consisted of more men of the active army than reservists, failed in their object. On the other hand, there was the fifteenth army corps, which he said was "charged with all the sins of Israel," and which General Joffre sent to him saying, "I send you this army corps, but do not count on it too much." He, General Sarrail, was pressed, he was engaged to the utmost—and this was the only army corps that took flag and captured guns! He concluded that at the bottom the reservist or the territorial, when he exerted himself, was of equal value with a man of the active army.

He was questioned as to whether before the Battle of the Marne he had received orders for the evacuation of Verdun. He answered that the question embarrassed him, but in the course of a lengthy explanation of his own tactics before Verdun he said he had orders to fall back in certain contingencies to such an extent that Verdun would have been left to its own resources. That was three days before the Battle of the Marne. At that time he did not entirely carry out the order because he thought then, and still thought, that a strong place like that ought not to be abandoned. He tried to keep facing the enemy all the time while pivoting round his right which he fixed at Verdun. The experience of the war proved that he was right. Before the Battle of the Marne he was at Verdun, and after the Battle of the Marne he was still at Verdun.

Grand Secrets of the War

It is thus, at the trial of poor Villain of Rheims, that grand secrets of the war are unloosed and a general announces that he was ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to abandon Verdun. And if he had abandoned Verdun, the retention of which was afterward considered to be so vital to the prospects of the French success! There was more evidence, including that of Jouhaux, the head of the C. G. T., but after all that had been heard it seemed that the possibilities of interest and intense declaration were exhausted, and apparently with some reluctance the court



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Sport and General, London

Miss Helena Normanton, B. A.

First woman to be admitted to the legal profession, in Great Britain, under Lord Buckmaster's barristers and solicitors (qualification of women) bill. Miss Normanton is being congratulated by her two sponsors

and all who for the time being were concerned with it came back to the real business in hand and, dismissing, as far as possible, the reflections that had been excited on the greatness of Jaurès in his greatest moments, questions as to the comparative military value of reservists and territorials, and the trembling chances of Verdun at the crisis of the war, the court returned to deal with Villain, the excuse for it all.

The speech for the defense, made by Mr. Alexandre Zevais, was a vehement and curious piece of work. He complained of the continual adjournments of the case, for more than four years. It was not only the integrity and intellectual value of Jaurès, which nobody would dispute, which had been dilated upon, he said, but the apology had also been made for his military and political conceptions, and there was not only the repudiation of a brutal and atrocious act, which every conscience would condemn, but there was the glorification of a policy. And then Mr. Zevais himself went off into the political depths and, invoking the authority of Marshal Joffre and General Gouraud, he defended the Three Years' Military Service Law, criticized the Franco-German rapprochement which Jaurès passionately advocated, and also his blind confidence in the Social Democrats beyond the Rhine.

Accused Goes Free

Ultimately the verdict is also curious and excites the most intense comment. French justice means well, but it is evidently erratic at times. Raoul Villain goes free as if he had never seen or heard of Jaurès, that Jaurès, who but for him, so it was stated by one most important witness, might have brought the United States into the war to the support of France at the very beginning! The jury were asked to say if Villain killed Jaurès wilfully, and, secondly, if he premeditated the act. The jury said "No" to each question, and so the man was acquitted.

It was expected that he would have been treated with leniency, and short term of imprisonment was generally proffered, having regard to the fact that he had already been nearly five years in prison. It was not anticipated that he would be acquitted. When he heard the result of the trial he exclaimed, "I ask the victim's pardon. The sorrow of the widow and orphan will never let me have any happiness in this life."

The verdict is causing enormous discussion and some bitter criticism from the Socialist quarter. It is urged that it is impossible to get French juries to take a plain direct view of crimes of politics and passion. The Action Française, being the Roman Catholic and Royalist organ, that most bitterly opposed to the Socialists and all their works, is quite satisfied with the verdict, but Le Temps condemns it, saying, "A conviction of any kind would have been more intelligible, but we must bow despite our repugnance."

Appealing to those who are incensed at the verdict to preserve their calm and let it pass, the paper says: "The friends of Mr. Jaurès wished for nothing but the apotheosis of a great tribunal in French annals, and as the fate of an almost unknown person is a matter of indifference to them, let them reflect before they fan the flame

LAKE CHAMPLAIN DREDGING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BURLINGTON, Vermont—Work on the dredging of the narrows of Lake Champlain, for which the federal government appropriated a sum of \$500,000, will start within a day or two. The government barges to assist in the work have arrived at this port. The waterway will be so enlarged as to allow a depth of 12 feet at low water in all parts, and the work will extend along for about 23 miles.

SOCIALIST APPEAL FOR TREATY

NEW YORK, New York—An appeal for support of the peace treaty, which is declared to be in accord with President Wilson's 14 points and to solve "intelligently and humanely" many world problems, was issued yesterday by the Social Democratic League of America. The league, which is described as the "Socialist organization which supported the war," is headed by Allan L. Benson, Socialist candidate for President in 1916.

MENTAL EXAMINATION OPPOSED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives reported out of the bill requiring cities and towns to provide for mental examination of school children.

NEW YORK, New York—Negroes of the United States are awakening to the need for organization "to assure them the guarantees and privileges of citizenship at present denied them," according to the annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, made public yesterday. Throughout the country 85 branches and 34,712 members were added to the organization, or an increase of 375 per cent in membership and over 100 per cent in the number of branches.

HEALTHY LIVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—A new book, "How to Live Healthy," has been published by the American Health Association.

It is the result of a study of the habits of healthful living of the best people in the United States.

The book is written by Dr. W. H. Parker, a leading authority on health.

It contains practical advice on how to live healthy.

It is a valuable addition to the library of anyone interested in health.

It is available at all bookstores.

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BRITISH VIEW OF JUGO-SLAV ISSUE

Sir Arthur Evans Deplores the Policy Which Prevents Italy From Playing the Rôle Assigned to Her by Mazzini

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—As already reported by cable, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently obtained from Sir Arthur Evans, the eminent archaeologist, a statement as to his view of the situation which has developed since the conclusion of the armistice between the Italians on the one hand and the Jugo-Slavs on the other.

Speaking with the authority that is his as an expert on Balkan and Near Eastern conditions, and also as the consistent and unfaltering champion of Jugo-Slav aspirations, Sir Arthur heartily deplored the policy which has prevented Italy from playing the rôle assigned to her by Mazzini, that of the champion and liberator of the peoples, which, when war broke out, were still bent beneath the Austro-Hungarian yoke.

Had she thus taken her stand from the moment of her entry into the war, Sir Arthur is convinced that, not only would the situation in southeastern Europe now be big with promise instead of dark with foreboding for the future, but the war itself would have taken a very different course.

Italy's Responsibility

For instance, it is a favorite argument in Italy nowadays that the Jugo-Slavs fought as stubbornly as any on the Austro-Hungarian side during the war, and that they should therefore be dealt with on the same lines as other enemy peoples now. Sir Arthur, however, in common with the spokesmen of the Jugo-Slavs themselves, contends that it is Italy herself who is mainly responsible for this state of affairs.

To begin with, it very soon transpired that she had entered the war on the strength of an agreement which assigned to her territories that are the very center of Jugo-Slav nationalism, and Jugo-Slavs who had fain have seized the opportunity afforded by the war, of throwing off the Austrian yoke were thus confronted with the prospect of deserting one master only to fall into the clutches of another.

Treated as Spies

Moreover, even when, thanks to the fundamental appeal of the allied watchword of liberty, and the efforts made for an Italo-Jugo-Slav rapprochement, Croats and Slovenes in the Austro-Hungarian camp endeavored to establish contact with and to desert to the Allies on the Italian side, they were steadily hampered and discouraged by the Italian authorities. Jugo-Slav emissaries were treated as spies and imprisoned, deserters were interned on the same footing as prisoners of war, and a deaf ear was turned to the thousands of Jugo-Slav prisoners in Italian internment camps who begged to be allowed to fight upon the allied side on either the Italian or the Macedonian front.

All these things, Sir Arthur Evans declared, were the direct outcome of the Sonnbian policy, which, in order that it might realize its imperialist aims, was determined that the Jugo-Slavs should appear at the Peace Conference as the enemies, not the friends, of the allied powers. And it was upon this rock that the movement toward an Italo-Jugo-Slav rapprochement was eventually shipwrecked, for the Sonnbian element being necessary for the maintenance of his Cabinet, Mr. Orlando, after giving promise for a time of following the Mazzinian tradition, eventually succumbed to the pressure exercised by his colleague, and thus sacrificed a far-seeing foreign

policy to considerations of domestic expediency.

The fact remains, however, that during the time that the outcome of the war still seemed to hang in the balance, an Italo-Jugo-Slav understanding was actually negotiated and accepted without protest by the peoples concerned. Sir Arthur Evans himself personally participated in these discussions, and was therefore able to give first-hand testimony as to their progress.

The London Settlement

They began, he recalled, in 1917 with a series of private conferences in London between Italians in close touch with the Italian Government and Jugo-Slav representatives who included Dr. Trumbich, then president of the Jugo-Slav committee in London. One or two English friends were also present, and by the end of the year a preliminary agreement had been signed, which did not attempt to go into details, but traced the main lines of the settlement agreed to. These were: (1) that the settlement should be made on an ethnographical basis; (2) that where there had been continuous occupation by one race, it should stand; (3) that the two peoples concerned should afford one another mutual protection.

Mr. Torre, who had behind him a very strong Italian committee representing the majority in the Chamber of Deputies and half the Upper House, was one of the signatories to this agreement which became the basis of the congress of oppressed nationalities held in Rome in the following April.

This congress was held under the direct auspices of the Italian Government, and its outcome was the ratification of the London agreement which Mr. Orlando openly defended, while even Baron Sonnino authorized the statement that the Italian delegates were unanimous on the subject. Sonnino would not attend the congress, however, and would not sign the agreement that resulted. Nevertheless, that agreement was so much a pact that the Italian Minister at Washington communicated its text to Mr. Lansing, with the result that the United States Government has, ever since, consistently regarded the document as having a certain diplomatic standing.

The Rome Congress, however, Sir Arthur Evans continued, unfortunately proved to be the high water mark of the Italo-Jugo-Slav rapprochement. No sooner was it over than Baron Sonnino began pulling every string to wreck the agreement reached, and in these circumstances gave rise to various disputed questions.

Introducing Jugo-Slavs

One such question was that of the organization of Jugo-Slav prisoners of war in Italy, whose desire to be allowed to take up arms against the common enemy was deliberately thwarted by the Sonnbian policy. Instead, these men were kept prisoners in an Umbrian concentration camp, and even the Jugo-Slav delegates who crossed the Adriatic to arrange for the surrender of the Austrian fleet were interned.

And then, when the outlook had already perceptibly darkened, came the armistice with Austria-Hungary, and the fatal allied blunder of making the area of occupation stipulated for coincident with that accorded to Italy by the Pact of London, and of allowing Italy, of all powers, to undertake the work of occupation.

As already stated by cable, Sir Arthur Evans is convinced that a handful of Americans or British would

have sufficed to effect what regiments of Italians are required to control. Indeed, it was inevitable in the circumstances that the appearance of an Italian army of occupation should arouse distrust and indignation, and then finally despair of obtaining justice at the hands of the Allies.

This can be the more readily understood. Sir Arthur observed, when it is remembered that Zara and Spalato, both of which are occupied by the Italians, are at the very center of Jugo-Slav nationalism. And not content with the seizure of the Dalmatian coastline, the Italian advance was even pushed forward at one time as far as Laibach. The immediate concentration of Jugo-Slav troops and the imminent threat of war which resulted compelled a swift withdrawal, but the Italians have since returned to the charge and have used the transportation of food supplies as a pretext for the installation of an Italian military mission in the Slovene capital.

In Italian Prisons

Meanwhile the general result of this Italian occupation of Jugo-Slav territory has been the practical revolt of all the patriotic Slav elements, and a consequent resort to arbitrary excesses on the part of the occupying power. Today, for instance, hundreds of Jugo-Slav notables, schoolmasters, and so on, are languishing in Italian prisons. In fact, to put it shortly, the Austrian régime is being repeated today under the aegis of the Peace Conference in Paris.

As for the handling of the question by that conference, Sir Arthur Evans takes the view that it has resulted in an impasse which can now be relieved only by resort to the American arbitration proposed by the Jugo-Slavs themselves. The reasons for this proposal arose out of the constitution at Paris of the Council of Ten which, thanks to Italy's inclusion therein, enables her to act as judge as well as plaintiff in her own case, while her British and French associates on the council also consider themselves bound by the secret treaty in which their respective governments assigned to Italy what was not theirs to give. Moreover it is argued that Britain, and more especially France, are further influenced by their need for Italian support for their own particular claims, so that in no way are their hands so free as those of their American associates.

The latter, foreseeing these difficulties, endeavored to obtain a settlement of the Italo-Jugo-Slav question before President Wilson arrived in Paris, and the formal sittings of the Peace Conference began. They were unsuccessful, however, and, thanks to the position already described in Dalmatia on the one hand and Paris on the other, matters, in Sir Arthur Evans' opinion, have since gone from bad to worse, especially since the beginning of this year.

At first he said, the Jugo-Slavs were prevailed upon by their friends to offer certain concessions, and he himself, on one visit to Paris, proposed the neutralization of the territorial waters along the Dalmatian coast, an arrangement which, he considered, would afford an Italy already in possession of the key positions of Pola, Lissa, and Valona, all the strategic safeguards she could possibly require.

Neutralization Rejected

This, however, was rejected from the Italian side, as was the proposal finally made by the Jugo-Slavs that the whole question should be submitted to the arbitration of President

Wilson, as the representative of the only one of the Associated Powers whose hands are tied by no considerations of treaty or interest.

The refusal by Italy of this latter proposal also has produced a deadlock from which Sir Arthur Evans can see no escape but by an eventual revision to the idea and firm action on the part of the United States. In any case, however, he considers the situation difficult in the extreme. He is convinced, for instance, that any concession of the Italian demands, even in the most modified form, would mean the outbreak of bitter warfare within a year or two. On the other hand, he is very doubtful, to say the least, as to whether the Italian Government could now prevail upon its people to accept a rejection of Italian claims after chauvinism has been allowed to run riot, and the official press has been let loose to attack and overwhelm that section of moderate Italian opinion which supported the achievements of the congress of Rome.

As for the Jugo-Slavs themselves, as already cabled, Sir Arthur Evans stated that the indignation and despair engendered by what is regarded among them as their desertion by the Allies has produced an attitude which threatens to prove particularly favorable to the growth of bolshevism, which indeed, has already made its appearance in parts of Bosnia and Croatia.

In short, instead of an agreement being reached between two potential friends, no promise of a rapprochement is at present in sight, and observers like Sir Arthur Evans regard the future with apprehension.

UNITED STATES SELLS SURPLUS SUPPLIES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Sales of surplus subsistence supplies held by the army overseas have totaled \$50,000,000, the American Relief Commission taking goods valued at \$10,000,000, the Czechoslovak Government \$16,000,000, Rumania \$14,000,000, and Poland \$10,000,000. The sales include 22,000,000 pounds of bacon to the three governments named.

The department will sell by July 1 all the horses and mules now with the army in France and negotiations are under way for the sale of oil-storage tanks, distributing stations, railroad-tank cars, and tank trucks used by the American expeditionary force in France.

CRUCIAL POINT FOR ALLIED NATIONS

A Central Europe Which Will Shatter Germany's Conquest Dreams Depends on Austria

By The Christian Science Monitor special Tzsch correspondent

LONDON, England—The Austro-Hungarian Empire has ceased to exist. What will be the fate of its former territories? Will they again be at the mercy of Berlin as they were during the war, or shall we see a new Central Europe arise which will forever shatter the German dreams of world conquest? Judging from the reports of the allied correspondents in Vienna it seems that allied public opinion is not yet clear on these capital issues.

It is naive to imagine that because the Kaiser has gone the German or Magyar mentality has changed. It would be a great mistake to think that the German militarist and world politician has become converted overnight into a peace-loving, harmless creature. Everything points to the fact that the Germans have not given up any of their ambitions. If they did not reach Vladivostok, they will attempt to reach Vladivostok, and with the present indecision of the Allies on the Russian question it would not be at all surprising if they succeeded in their schemes, and with the help of Russia again crushed Poland and then the other new Slav states which have only just arisen on the ruins of Austria.

Misleading Propaganda

In fact, everything depends upon the fate of former Austria. This is still the crucial point for the Allies. The Germans are still vainly exerting every effort to poison public opinion in France and England against Poland, whom they would deprive of an outlet to the sea at Danzig; against the Czechoslovak Republic, whom they would like to deprive of her vital border territories and again bind to Vienna; against Rumania and Jugoslavia, whom they represent as helpless countries unable to govern themselves. The credulous allied correspondents play admirably into their hands by reviving the false theories about the necessity of a reestablished Austria in the form of a Danubian federation with Vienna and Budapest again at the head, although neither

Prague, Belgrade, Zagreb, nor Bucharest will have anything in common with them.

The interests of the Allies are inevitably bound up with the fate of their friends in Central Europe: the Poles, Czechoslovaks, Jugoslavs and Romanians. These nations must be made as strong as possible and their free economic life must be assured by means of international railways and waterways (Danube, Elbe, Vistula), railway connections between Lodz and Prague, Prague and Trieste, Pressburg and Flume, and also railways between Warsaw, Prague, Belgrade and Bucharest.

Fate of Austrian Germans

Too much unnecessary anxiety is entertained as to the fate of the 7,000,000 Austrian Germans and 8,000,000 Magyars. They have been as responsible for this war as Berlin, therefore let them suffer for it. They will be in a hopeless economic position, since they are deprived of the possibility of exploiting the rich Slav provinces. In fact the annexation of Austria by Germany would mean only encirclement to the latter. Also strategically the Austrian Germans and the Magyars who will inhabit the central plains of Hungary will be completely dependent on their neighbors. Politically, if Austria joins Germany it will strengthen the Roman Catholic south against Prussia, while if Austria remains independent, she will, owing to her desperate economic position, be entirely dependent on Germany. It is therefore futile to speak against the annexation of Austria by Germany.

The allied public ought rather to take an active interest in the prompt assistance of their friends in Central Europe who are starting in such difficult circumstances and are really in need of urgent help, not only as regards food, but also raw materials. Austria is nothing but a bad dream of past horrors of oppression. Let the dream be forgotten and let us turn to a new and better life, built upon liberty, equality, fraternity.

AUTO LAW TO BE ENFORCED

By Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vermont—Regulations regarding the operation of automobiles or motor vehicles in the State of Vermont by persons under the influence of liquor will be rigidly enforced this year, according to information issued from the office of Harry A. Black, Secretary of State, in this city.

MILITARY SERVICE ACT IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A report has been tabled in the Canadian House of Commons giving details of the operations of the Military Service Act. This measure made available for military service 179,933 men and of these up to the time of the signing of the armistice there were 113,461 actually in uniform. There was a total of 153,708 men who were turned over to the military authorities. The 179,933 who were made available by the act for military service by provinces were made up as follows: Quebec, 55,814; Ontario, 55,145; Saskatchewan, 14,863; Manitoba, 12,591; Nova Scotia, 11,122; New Brunswick, 9,071; Prince Edward Island, 1,739; Alberta, 8,871; British Columbia, 9,717.

In all 27,631 failed to report for duty and of these 3,492 were arrested and placed on the military strength. The report points out that of every hundred men ordered to report, or voluntarily reporting under the Military Service Act, the following numbers in each province disobeyed such orders: Quebec, 41; Nova Scotia, 17; British Columbia, 10; Saskatchewan, 10; New Brunswick, 9; Ontario, 9; Alberta, 5; Manitoba, 4, and Prince Edward Island, 1.

In the course of the report Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. C. MacKenzie, director of the military service branch, says that "the Province of Quebec very grievously outstrips her sister provinces in the number of defaulter for not only is her total of 18,827 considerably more than all the other provinces combined, but her percentage is no less than 40.83, which, to say the least, is a most regrettable state of affairs." Hull in Quebec had the highest percentage of defaulters, namely, 55, and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, had the lowest with a percentage of 3.5.

PROPOSED VICTORY PARK

By Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Information has been received here from San Francisco that the owners of the beautiful Irwin property at Waikiki Beach have decided to sell the property. Plans are under way in the Legislature to secure the land as a Victory Park and memorial to Hawaii's soldiers.



OUT OF OIL AGAIN!

Few motorists realize that half of ordinary oil is wasted by excessive evaporation

MILES from home, your engine overheats, your radiator boils and you have to stop.

Out of oil! Yet you started with a full supply—more than enough, you felt sure, to bring you safely home again. The intense heat developed in an engine—200° to 1000° F.—causes ordinary oil to evaporate rapidly.

How to prevent waste

Only an oil that resists heat will prevent rapid evaporation and waste. In laboratory tests, as well as in road tests, some oils make a very poor showing, their losses by evaporation running twice as high as Veedol, the lubricant that resists heat. The average loss in ordinary oils is 40% more than in Veedol, when measured by the number of miles per gallon.

Laboratory tests for evaporation show that oils which evaporate rapidly also form large quantities of sediment which has no lubricating value and which increases the wear on the working parts of an engine.

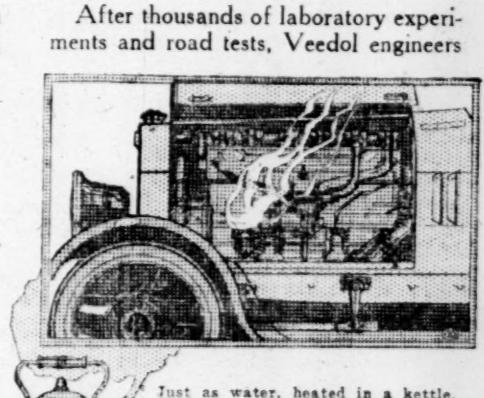
The hidden toll taken by sediment

Ninety per cent of engine troubles are caused by the sediment found when inferior oil breaks down under the heat of the engine.

This sediment crowds out the good oil which should form a lubricating film

between the cylinder walls and pistons, and other fast-moving parts. Premature wear cuts the life of your engine in two. This is the hidden toll taken by sediment in your oil.

After thousands of laboratory experiments and road tests, Veedol engineers



discovered a new method of refining by which a lubricant is produced which resists heat. This is the famous Faulkner Process, exclusively used for the production of Veedol, the scientific lubricant.

Solution of the sediment problem

How Veedol resists heat and reduces the amount of sediment formed is shown at the left of the page. The left-hand bottle contains a sample of ordinary oil taken from an engine after 500 miles of running.

The sample of Veedol, shown in the right-hand bottle, was taken after a

run under identical conditions. It contains 86% less sediment than is found in ordinary oil.

Make this simple test

Remove oil from crankcase and fill with kerosene. Run engine very slowly on its own power for thirty seconds. Then drain all kerosene and refill with one quart Veedol. Turn the engine over about ten times with crank or run for ten seconds on self-starter to remove kerosene left in connecting rod troughs or hollow crank shaft and oil tubes. Drain mixture of kerosene and oil and refill to proper level with correct grade of Veedol.

A test run on familiar roads will show that your car has new pickup and power. It takes hills on high that formerly required pulling in intermediate. Watch for several days and you will find that oil and gasoline consumption have been decreased.

Buy Veedol today

Leading dealers have Veedol in stock. The 100-page Veedol book describes Internal Combustion Engines; Transmissions; Differential; Oils and their Characteristics; Oil Refining. It

ARCHITECTS IN NEW HOUSING SCHEMES

Services of Trained Architects Are Needed in Britain to Lead Society Away From Ugly and Mechanical Designs

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"Art," said a great Frenchman, "represents a capital which must be devoted to the service of the nation. Henceforth nothing shall be planned without her aid nor carried out without her support." This opinion might have been expressed by one of the many architects who, having given up their careers in order to serve their country, came back to find a disposition on the part of the utilitarian to dispossess them of their contribution to national reconstruction and substitute for it that of the surveyor. However valuable the work of the surveyor, and it tends to become ever more exact, it is entirely distinct from that of the architect, and it is the opinion of many people competent to judge that any great employment of surveyors in the rehousing scheme of the country would tend to mechanical design, and lead building into those very channels of monotony from which it is the aim of modern society to escape. Indisputably the artistic sense of the architect is often to be found side by side with that of the surveyor, but it is rarely that it would be to the highest interest of the community to force from motives, either of expediency or economy, the services of the highly trained architect.

It is the wish of the Local Government Board to employ architects in every rehousing and building plan, though it is not made obligatory, and it will be a wise provision if this obligation is made conditional in the housing bill. It is interesting to learn the opinion of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the members of which have done so much to revive the better quality of building and to stem the tide of "Jerry-building," which has ruined the outskirts of so many of the great cities.

Architects and Surveyors

The Royal Institute points out that the idea, entertained by many local authorities, that the fees of architects will be saved if a surveyor be employed is a fallacy. In the first place the local liability is that of a "penny rate," and if the government recommends the employment of architects, it is consistent that this should be done, since the government is coming to the financial assistance of the community at large. If the borough surveyor does the architectural work, he must increase his staff and possibly his offices, and, since such expense will come out of the rates in addition to the penny rate, and the architect's fees are counted as part of the capital cost, it seems to be a case of "much ado about nothing."

The Royal Institute considers that the very training of an architect in design and in detail enables him to be more intimately acquainted with the intricacies of building and the means of carrying out the work economically than a man who only does such work occasionally. The architect works according to a special scale of fees, a scale which has been submitted to the Local Government Board and which has been lowered in order that local authorities may be induced to appoint independent architects.

A great deal is owed to Mr. Henry T. Hare, president of the R. I. B. A. for his outspoken comments upon the inevitable catastrophe if architects are superseded by surveyors. He contends that the popular idea that a pleasing building costs more money than an ugly one is absurd. It is grouping, outline, form, that make a beautiful building, not expensive materials and a superabundance of ornamental detail. He speaks truly when he says that in the monotonous miners' village, with its rows of ugly houses, the public house offers every inducement to the inhabitants, and he will be supported by tens of thousands in his desire to build tentatively and profit by experience, rather than rush into vast building schemes, with hundreds of houses probably built in the wrong place. It is his opinion that it is a mistake to build four or five hundred houses in one selected locality. Broadly speaking, such a number of houses should be distributed in four or five districts, otherwise it might be found that half the men had to walk two or three miles to their work.

Homes—Not Houses

There is no question that any attempt to rush up mechanically planned houses, and any avoidance of preliminary planning, will render much of the present enthusiasm null and void of result. House designing is a clearly defined profession, and it is only houses which are thought out and inspired by somebody in whom the artistic and practical qualities are combined naturally and developed by serious study and observation that will meet the need for what King George has so well defined as "homes" rather than "houses."

There is a story told of a Welshman, who was proposing to build a new

house. An interested friend asked him what kind of a house he intended to erect. "What kind of a house!" roared the indignant Taffy. "Why, just a house, of course, with four walls and divisions!" That is what the countryside is threatened with now, unless architects are allowed to use their influence in the new housing, and it is to Dr. Addison and the government that the country looks for protection from such an unjust fate.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BOLSHEVIST AGENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A special cor-

respondent of the Wireless Press at Warsaw recently forwarded the follow-

ing dispatch:

The Polish Government has received information from an authoritative source that the inner council of the Central Russian Soviet met at Moscow at the end of 1918 and drew up detailed instructions for the guidance of Bolshevik agents in other European countries. This sitting was held under the presidency of Lenin, and it was attended by Trotzky, Radek, Tchitcherin, Jukovskiy, Rakowski, and two other prominent Bolsheviks.

The inner council of bolshevism first elaborated instructions to be followed in regard to international affairs, and these were recorded in writing as follows:

"In the sphere of international politics, the agents of bolshevism are instructed to support all chauvinistic movements and to seek to stimulate all conflicts between different nationalities; to stir up any agitation which may promote conflicts between different countries; to arrange for the diplomatic representatives of one country stationed in another country to be assassinated in order to provoke trouble between the two countries in question.

"In the sphere of the domestic politics of the various countries, the agents of bolshevism are instructed to compromise, by any means whatever, the leading statesmen and political leaders of each country; to arrange for cabinet ministers and members of the government to be assassinated; to stir up all kinds of anti-governmental agitation; to organize partial and general strikes; to arrange for the sabotaging of important machinery, especially of mining machinery and of furnaces used in the iron and steel industries; and to circulate revolutionary literature of a character likely to work on the feelings of the people of each country. It is further necessary to organize strikes of railway employees, to blow up railway bridges and tunnels, and to do everything possible to disrupt the means of communication and transport of every country. This would thus minimize or eliminate altogether the mistakes often made of sending to the wrong market work which would be acceptable in another market.

Common Basis of Taste

It would appear that each country favors in design something that has its origin in that particular country; for instance in certain parts of America, patterns based on Indian tribal art appeal to the inhabitants, because, one supposes, it is something with which they are already familiar. The basis upon which taste is built seems to be the same throughout the whole world.

The preceding facts were brought out in a conversation a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently had with Mr. Alfred A. Longden, the director of the British Institute of Industrial Art, the aims of which have already been set forth in this paper.

Mr. Longden is displaying energy and enthusiasm in his efforts to bring the manufacturer into relation with the designer, so that each will have an intelligent understanding of, and unity of motive in, the thing that is to be produced. At present public opinion is in very fluid state, and thus is very susceptible to new ideas. It is the intention of the institute to educate the public taste that it will have a standard by which it can judge things of everyday use. Just now people are willing to lend a sympathetic ear to innovations, the mere mention of which, even a very little while ago, would have made them show signs of impatience.

It will be quite possible in the course of time to produce furniture of a number of Bolshevik agents, and some of these copies have found their way into Poland, where they have been seized. The instructions thus summarized were expounded at greater length in a series of longer reports, which bore the following titles: The Policy of the Internationale; The Policy of Decrees; Communist Policy; The Policy of Elections and of Propaganda.

BRITISH NAVAL CHANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Changes in certain naval commands are announced by the Admiralty as follows: Admiral Sir Cecil Burney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to be commander-in-chief, Portsmouth, vice Sir Stanley Colville, Admiral Sir Reginald G. O. Tupper, K.C.B., C.V.O., to be commander-in-chief, coast of Ireland, vice Sir Lewis Bayly. Vice-Admiral Sir Herbert L. Heath, K.C.B., M.V.O., to be commander-in-chief, coast of Scotland, vice Sir Cecil Burney. Vice-Admiral Sir Montague E. Browning, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O., to be a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, vice Sir Herbert Heath.

Albert Steiger Company

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\$6.50 \$8.50 \$10 to \$25

BRITISH REVIVAL IN INDUSTRIAL ART

Many Societies Are Enthusiastically Working to Create Better Understanding as to the Designer's Place in Industry

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—This is a period

of great revival in industrial art. Indeed, signs are not lacking to the effect that art generally is more or less coming into its own. The difficulty at the present time is the lack of coordinated effort. So many of the societies and guilds of different kinds are working with great enthusiasm to bring about a better understanding on the part of the world at large of the place that the designer should occupy in relation to industry. But these same societies are mostly working without any mutual knowledge or understanding as to each other's aims, and it is rather doubtful if they care much, either. Thus there must be at the present time a great deal of overlapping and consequent waste of effort on their part.

It is partly the object of the British Institute of Industrial Art to prevent this waste and make a sort of common center which would take the form—among other things—of a bureau of information, from which both designers and manufacturers could obtain knowledge of each other's capabilities and requirements. There would—for instance—be a file records of the different kinds of designs that "go" in various parts of the world. This would thus minimize or eliminate altogether the mistakes often made of sending to the wrong market work which would be acceptable in another market.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS NOW BEFORE FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The National Association for Economic Expansion held its annual meeting at Lyons. Mr. Golonet, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons, presiding. Committees consisting of merchants and agriculturists, factory owners, and high government officials, carefully studied the great economic problems of the present day, which will form the test of the recuperative powers latent in France.

The committee for the perfecting of

the national plant of France, presided over by Mr. Jean Dupuy, former minister, and by Mr. Lophtou, president of the Railway Commission of the Senate, examined and approved a series of remarkable documents, viz., the projected Swiss-Ocean Line, the doubling of the Paris-Havre line, the Channel Tunnel, the reorganization of the roads of France, and the different navigable waterways, the development of which would be a considerable factor in the economic expansion of France.

Various other committees, including the Labor Committee, presided over by Mr. Millerand, and the Committee of Finance, directed by Mr. Dourmant, elaborated a series of important resolutions which were successfully submitted for the approbation of the government.

The leading professional and inter-

professional associations also met at the seat of the A. N. E. E. and drew up the text of their common desiderata with regard to all those questions which the cessation of hostilities has endowed with new and particular importance. Mr. Clemenceau received their delegates and assured them that the representatives of the economic world chosen by them would be able to submit their views to the plenipotentiaries of the Peace Conference.

The National Assembly for Economic Expansion, moreover, thoroughly ap-

proved of the creation of an important

society of commercial information and economic action, to be called "France-Expansion," as well as the organization

of regionalistic committees.

Few people realize that it costs no more to produce an object of sound taste than one of bad taste; in fact it can be proved to the satisfaction of anyone that the reverse is very often the case. Only let the public demand something good, and this demand will naturally produce a supply. This is an obvious truism, and like all truisms cannot be insisted upon too often.

Hand-Made Objects Preferred

Mr. Longden is confident that the British Institute of Industrial Art will have a beneficial influence upon every kind of activity which calls forth the skill of the designer and the craftsman. The theater, with its varying uses of the arts, will, it is hoped, be included in the general scheme; and it may be found possible to utilize the cinema to bring before the public various arts and crafts in the actual process of manufacture. The making of pottery is one of the industries which could be shown, and would prove of great interest, for anything produced by direct manipulation by skillful hands, without the intervention of machinery, always is attractive to the onlooker, perhaps because he feels he had the opportunity he could do it himself, for it is natural for the individual to wish to express himself much in the same way that children build castles in the sand.

The possibilities in connection with the British Institute of Industrial Art are really endless. Work of a suitable nature could be arranged for persons who have been occupied with war activities of different sorts, and for various reasons find themselves unable to follow their pre-war occupations. Also many persons who have become accustomed to doing something useful will find opportunities for the exercise of any talent they have discovered they possess.

ZIONISTS ENROLL 600,000 IN RUSSIA

Boston Bureau Announces That

Despite Bolshevik Opposition

the Russian Organization Has

Carried Out Its Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Information

received by the Boston Zionist

bureau indicates that despite Bolshevik opposition the Zionist organization

in Russia has succeeded in enrolling

600,000 adult Jews in the movement

to establish a commonwealth in Palestine and in organizing a regulated migra-

tion to the Holy Land, according to Dr. M. M. Eichler, director of the Boston bureau.

The report comes from the Russian Zionists

organization by way of Copenhagen.

"But if conditions are somehow en-

durable in Moscow and in Petrograd,

where the Jewish Commissary is a

rather decent chap," continues the

Zionist report, "the case is quite dif-

ferent almost everywhere else.

Throughout the land the soviet gov-

ernments are as arbitrary as were the

Czarist officials in the 'good old

times' of Nicholas the Second. They

refuse to recognize that Jewish life

concentrates itself around the Zionists

and appoint as commissioners

persons who have for years been our

bitter opponents and who now have

new opportunities for paying off old

scores against us. It is a simple mat-

ter. All they need to do is to call us

'counter-revolutionaries' and then

they can raid us, arrest us, and give

us a merry timé géante."

The report from which the fore-

going passages are quoted," says Doctor Eichler, "comes as a verification

of a statement made by Dr. Harold Williams, Petrograd correspondent for a number of English and American newspapers, shortly after the overthrow of the Kerensky govern-

ment. At that time even his distin-

guished reputation for impartiality

and accuracy did not prevent most

newspaper readers from discounting

his assertion that the Zionists were

the strongest Jewish party in Russia.

It is also verified by a report made at

the Interallied Zionist Conference held

in London recently, by Z. Idelson, a

delegate from Petrograd, who declared

that less than 2½ per cent of the Jewish

population of the Russian capital

is Bolshevik, even though a public

avowal

THE SOUTHERN SKY FOR JUNE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
During the past few years many innovations, proposed long ago, have been accepted. For example related more or less with astronomy, we have daylight saving, the use of standard time at sea, and the unification of the astronomical and civil days which is being put into effect. Considering that the present time affords a good opportunity to get out of ruts, the advocates of calendar reform have come to the fore, particularly in France.

Previous efforts to reform the civil calendar led the International Association of Academies, at its meeting in Petrograd during 1913, to pass a resolution relating to the unification and simplification of the calendar, but the outbreak of the war prevented further action. The discussion is now revived by two plans published recently in the Comptes Rendus, the official organ of the French Academy of Sciences. One of these is presented by Guillaume Bigourdan, who received, during the past year, the gold medal of the British Royal Astronomical Society in recognition of his observations of nebulae. The other plan, which is the more radical, is urged by H. Deslandres, and is essentially the same which won, in 1887, a prize of 5000 francs.

The Proposed Division

One of the difficulties with the present calendar is that there is no easily remembered correspondence between the days of the week and the day of the month. The proposition is to divide the year into four equal quarters, each of which shall consist of 13 weeks divided into two months of 30 days each and one month of 31 days. According to the plan of Mr. Deslandres, the first month of each quarter will begin always on Monday, the second month on Wednesday and the third month on Friday. Four quarters of 31 days each make 364 days. The additional day required to complete the number of 365 he would insert between June and July, with the designation of "Peace Day." "Leap Day" (in leap years) would occur at the end of December. Both of these days would be undated, and stand entirely outside and without name in the week. He claims the advantage for this arrangement that every year would be like every other year, and consequently there would be no need of changing our calendars from year to year.

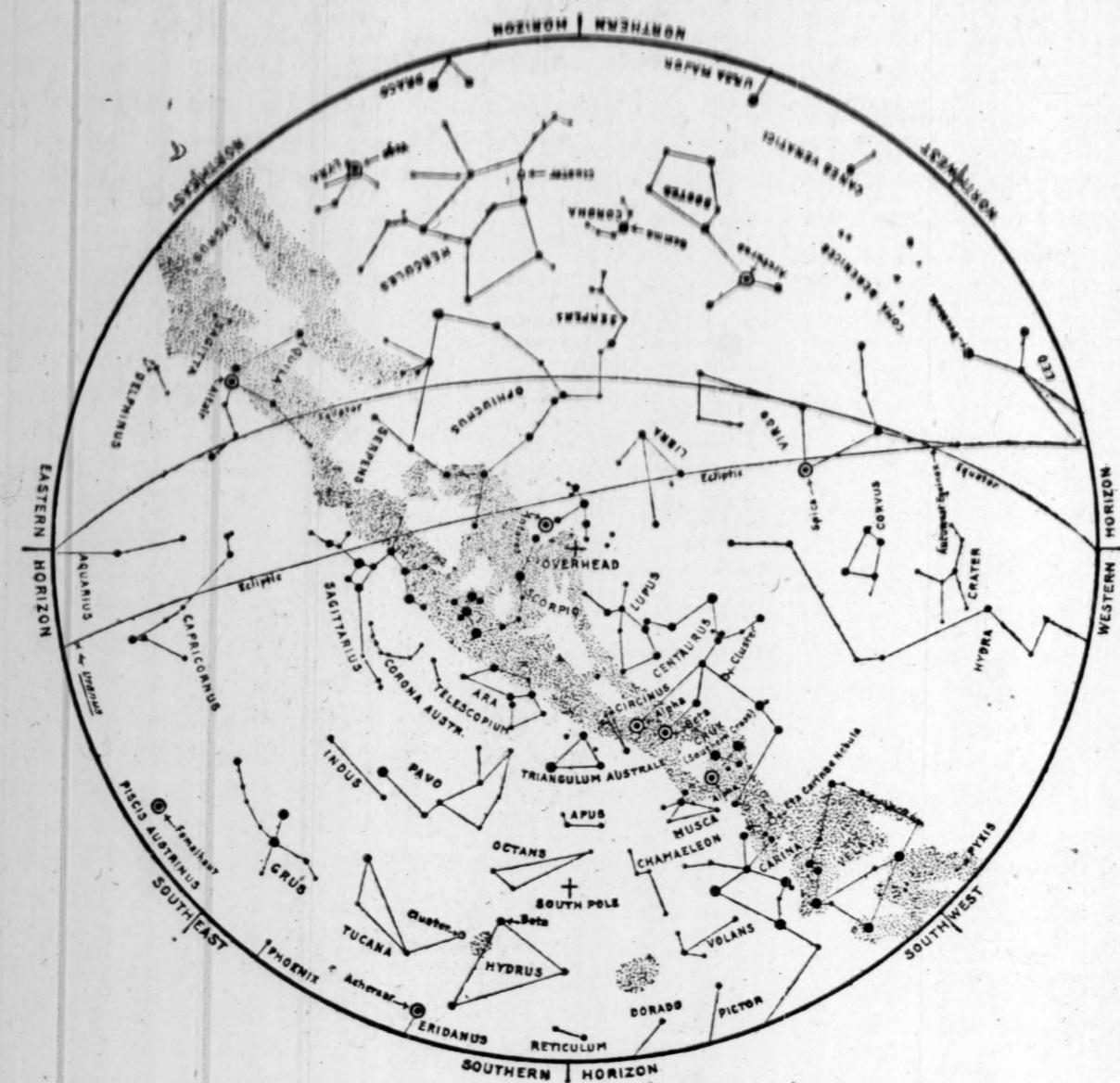
Mr. Bigourdan's Plan

Mr. Bigourdan does not approve of the rupture of the continuity of the week involved in the above scheme, and as an alternative proposes that each quarter consist of a first month of 31 days followed by two months of 30 days each, except that the last month of the last quarter of the year shall have 31 days. Thus, he would make up 365 days. For leap year he would add the extra day to the last month of the third quarter. According to this plan, each quarter, for at least the first nine months of the year, would have the same days of the week on the same days of the corresponding months. Therefore, the order of the days in the several quarters, with the exception of the last quarter of a leap year, would be duplicated, and this would be accomplished without breaking the continuity of the week.

So much reference to the calendar is made simply to find on what day a given date will fall; it would seem worth while, if some feasible plan could be found of obviating the difficulty. It is suggested by Mr. Deslandres that for a definite solution the matter should be taken in hand by the newly-constituted League of Nations.

The Constellations in June

On June 22 the sun comes to the solstice and is low in the northern sky for our southern latitude. Its advance in the "solar walk," the ecliptic, is well shown in the westward shift of the constellations. Scorpio is now overhead with red Antares looking directly down upon us. Of the zodiacal constellations Leo is departing, while Aquarius is appearing above the eastern horizon. Ophiuchus looms



The June evening sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on June 7 at 11 p.m., June 22 at 10 p.m., July 8 at 9 p.m., and July 23 at 8 p.m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD UNITY SEEN

British-American Association Formed in New York Which Will Vigorously Combat Insidious Enemy Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The British-American Association has been organized in this city for the purpose, in the words of Saxby Vouller Penfold, one of the organizers, "of giving to the world an extensive and valuable literature on Anglo-American relations. To hold together and strengthen the political ties which at present link all English-speaking communities save one in which union which banishes all show of internecine war, to promote by every means fraternal union with the American Republic, to work for the Empire, to seek to strengthen it, to develop it, and when necessary to extend it, these will be our plainest duties."

Mr. Penfold declared that a work has just been completed which tells the story of the tremendous tribute which the United States paid the mother country on Britain's Day, Dec. 7, 1918. This work will be published by the association.

"HEALTH WEEK" IN ILLINOIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A so-called "health promotion week" is in progress here under the direction of the local health department. It was taken up at the instance of the state Board of Health, which is promoting the campaign throughout the State. The second day was "backyard day," and in reporting on the various activities in connection with this one the local officials said: "Talks on health week will be given by the school and health department doctors in all of the schools today."

The publication of this literature by the association, said Mr. Penfold to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "will form a part of a vigorous campaign to combat and destroy the insidious enemy propaganda to prevent the unification of Great Britain and the United States. The association will reply to all attacks of whatever name and nature upon Great Britain, Anglo-Saxon

ideals and culture and Anglo-American relations.

"To hold together and strengthen the political ties which at present link all English-speaking communities save one in which union which banishes all show of internecine war, to promote by every means fraternal union with the American Republic, to work for the Empire, to seek to strengthen it, to develop it, and when necessary to extend it, these will be our plainest duties."

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TOPICS OF WORLD COTTON CONGRESS

Every Phase of Industry to Be Discussed at New Orleans—Special Commissioners Will Extend Formal Invitations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Arrangements are being made for the departure from New Orleans, immediately following the meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association in Atlantic City, at the end of May, of the special commissioners who will go to Europe to extend formal invitations to the world cotton conference which will be held in New Orleans Oct. 13 to 16, inclusive, of this year. Two of these commissioners from New Orleans have been named; they are Walter Parker, general manager of the Association of Commerce, and W. C. Beane, a prominent cotton factor, representing the cotton exchange. Mr. Parker also will represent the Board of Commissioners of the Port.

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers has progressed sufficiently with the plans for the world cotton conference that a statement of its purposes, features, and aims can be made.

Far-reaching Changes

For several years the idea has been gaining ground, among both cotton producers and manufacturers of cotton products at home and abroad, that the industry is facing far-reaching and drastic changes, which will involve profound alterations in every branch of the industry. The world war merely served to emphasize this point of view and to point out that the solution of the problems of cotton production and manufacture demands the exercise of economic foresight and business judgment of the highest order.

The subjects to be discussed, in order to cover every phase of the cotton industry, can be merely outlined at present, but, as tentatively selected to form the basis of papers and discussions, the following is the list:

1. Buying and selling of cotton.
2. Growing and handling of cotton, with due consideration to the best methods for insuring long-needed improvements in ginning, compressing, and standardizing of bales.
3. Transportation of cotton, with discussion of means to put an end to "country damage," and to bring about better means of warehousing and better distribution of warehouse financing of the crop.

World's Requirements

4. World's consumption requirements of cotton, with careful thought for the need of a system of apportionment among the nations with which we enjoy reciprocal trade relations.

5. Means of increasing and improving cotton production.

6. Consideration of the machinery needed for replacement and development of the textile industry, especially in France and Belgium.

7. Discussion of the part the United States, as a creditor nation, is to play in world readjustment, with especial regard to the needs of the future of the textile industry.

8. Financing and warehousing of cotton. Especial reference will be made in the discussion of this question to the establishment of United States warehouses, receipts of which for cotton stored therein will be ac-

cepted as collateral for loans, both in this country and in England; a system of international warehouse receipts.

9. Discussion of the international standardization of hours of labor in the textile and other industries.

Every effort is being made to have full representation from every angle of the cotton industry and from every nation interested in growing, buying, selling, or manufacturing the staple.

CHANGE PROPOSED IN CANAL ZONE SCHOOLS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—A movement to "democratize" the Canal Zone school system is on foot. The schools are now under the control of one bureau of the canal government, and the patrons have nothing to do with their direction. The employees of the canal are not all satisfied with the arrangement and are petitioning the governor to allow the election of a school board. There are now about 1000 pupils in the schools.

AMERICANIZATION FIRST

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—W. N. Ragsdale, naturalization examiner, announced recently that no one need apply to the federal court for citizenship unless he or she thoroughly understands the fundamentals of American government, and is otherwise qualified to take the oath of allegiance. A Korean, discharged recently from the army, was refused his final papers, and told to attend the citizenship school, and return to court later for his examination. He came to Hawaii in 1903, and does not yet thoroughly understand the English and their allotments.

NAVY DEPARTMENT USES WAR POWER

It Decides to Requisition Steel for Battleship Construction. Prices to Be Fixed Later

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Navy Department practically has decided to exercise its authority under war emergency legislation and requisition steel for battleship construction, the price to be fixed later on a basis of market conditions and quotations, rather than on an examination of the steel makers' books.

This course of action was determined upon at a conference yesterday between Franklin D. Roosevelt, acting Secretary of the Navy, and officials of the department at which bids submitted on Tuesday for 14,000 tons of structural steel were considered. The bids virtually were duplicates of those previously submitted by the companies at prices agreed upon between the old industrial board and the industry and which were rejected as showing that there had been no open competition.

The fact that two of the four battleships for which the steel is needed are authorized under a provision that actual construction work must start prior to July 1, 1919, prompted the department to resort to emergency powers to obtain the necessary steel.

RHODE ISLAND TOTALS GIVEN

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Rhode Island's Victory Loan subscriptions totaled \$45,342,700, according to complete official figures given out yesterday by the state committee. There were 63,091 subscribers. Three towns, Gloucester, Little Compton, and Block Island, more than doubled their allotments.

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Beacon Street

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HIGH-GRADE GARDEN TOOLS

SPADING FORKS—thin bladed	98c
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REVERSED WIRE RAKES	49c
RIVETED HOES	35c
SOCKET HOES	32c
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12-TOOTH MALLEABLE IRON RAKES	39c
14-TOOTH MALLEABLE IRON RAKES	49c
ROUND POINTED SHOVELS—	1.49

Complete line of HOVEY'S RELIABLE FLOWER, VEGETABLE AND GRASS SEEDS at lowest prices.
NATURE'S PLANT FOOD CONTAINS POTASH THIS YEAR—
5 lbs.....15c 10 lbs.....70c 25 lbs.....1.20 50 lbs.....3.75

Reliable Seeds in Bulk

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR PEAS	30c
Lb.....	
YELLOW SIX WEEKS BEANS	30c
Lb.....	
GOLDEN BANTAM CORN	25c
Lb.....	
KENTUCKY WONDER BEANS	30c
Lb.....	
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN CORN	25c
Lb.....	

Wheelbarrows

Strongly made of hardwood, 8-spoke steel wheel, painted green, removable sides

4.98

Galvanized Poultry Wire

Heavy solid cast steel

15c

Garden Trowel

Guaranteed, full 50 ft. length, half-inch size, with brass coupling. Each

5.98

Wire Fencing

Will not rust, 16 gauge

4.80

23c

Roll, 48 inches

36.30

Black Screen Wire

24 in. wide, yard

28 in. wide, yard

30 in. wide, yard

32 in. wide, yard

34 in. wide, yard

36 in. wide, yard

38 in. wide, yard

40 in. wide, yard

42 in. wide, yard

44 in. wide, yard

46 in. wide, yard

48 in. wide, yard

50 in. wide, yard

52 in. wide, yard

54 in. wide, yard

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TECHNOLOGY MEN IN FINAL ROUND

Hermann Brockmann, M. I. T., Defeats Former Title-Holder, E. H. Hendrickson of Amherst—Dartmouth Wins Doubles

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—New champions in both the singles and doubles of the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association became assured Wednesday when Capt. Hermann Brockmann '19, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology defeated Capt. E. H. Hendrickson '19, of Amherst College, in the semi-final round. Captain Brockmann will now meet W. N. Barron '20, also of Technology, in the final round for the title, this match being scheduled to take place this morning, but upon agreement of both players the title match has been postponed until later in the week, probably tomorrow forenoon.

Brockmann won his way to the final round of the singles by defeating Hendrickson in one of the hardest-fought tennis matches seen at Longwood in some time. It was best three out of five sets and the Technology captain won by three sets to one, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3, 11-9. It was the second time this season that Hendrickson had been defeated, his only other defeat being at the hands of Capt. C. S. Garland Jr., of the Yale varsity team.

The first set found the two players taking things rather easily and gradually warming up to their work. Hendrickson won it at 6-4. The second set found Brockmann improving in his work, while Hendrickson did not seem to have his strokes going just right, and the Technology captain took it rather easily at 6-2. The third set was much like the second, with Hendrickson finding it difficult returning his opponent's shots, while Brockmann was placing the ball with much accuracy. The fourth and deciding set was a battle royal. Hendrickson won the first three games and appeared to be on his way to victory, only to have Brockmann come back and win three straight. From this point on the games alternated with services until Brockmann succeeded in breaking through the Amherst man's service in the nineteenth game and he won his own for the match. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET
Brockmann 1 2 0 4 3 2 4 4 4 4 28-6
Hendrickson 4 4 4 0 5 4 1 2 2 6 32-6

SECOND SET
Brockmann 6 4 2 2 4 6 4 32-6
Hendrickson 4 4 2 4 0 4 1 21-2

THIRD SET
Brockmann 4 4 2 5 3 4 0 6 4 32-6
Hendrickson 1 1 4 3 5 0 4 2 24-9

FOURTH SET
Brockmann 3 4 2 5 4 1 6 0 6 4 4 1 4 0 6 2 4 69-11
Hendrickson 5 6 4 3 1 3 4 4 4 0 6 2 4 2 4 4 2 67-9

Barron won his way to the final round by defeating Capt. E. M. Purrington '19, of Bates College, in three out of four sets, 3-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2. This match was marked by a number of fine rallies with both players getting some fine returns. Barron was a little the steader of the two. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET
Barron 4 4 0 2 1 2 1 28-3
Purrington 1 1 2 0 4 4 4 4 4 4 28-3

SECOND SET
Barron 3 4 8 1 4 4 0 4 1 4 8 45-7
Purrington 5 2 6 4 2 1 4 6 4 2 1 6 43-5

THIRD SET
Barron 1 5 1 5 5 0 0 5 30-6
Purrington 2 3 4 3 3 4 4 3 29-3

FOURTH SET
Barron 6 3 3 4 4 4 5 33-6
Purrington 4 5 5 1 0 1 3 20-2

The doubles championship of the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association was won by Dartmouth College yesterday afternoon, after four strenuous sets against the Massachusetts Institute of Technology team. At the outset of the match the Tech court-men, Capt. Hermann Brockmann '19 and W. N. Barron '20, appeared to have everything their own way. Capt. R. R. Larmon '19 was having trouble in controlling his twist-service, while his partner, J. P. Carleton '22, seemed unable to keep his forehand drives within bounds. The Technology pair won 6-3.

Continuing their good work, Brockmann and Barron took the first four games of the second set, but in the next game the Dartmouth boys tightened their defensive and took the game at "love." In the next four games the Dartmouth players allowed their opponents but seven points, and then led them by one game.

By some fine service work Brockmann managed to win the next game, and some well-played volley shots gave them the next also. However, the Dartmouth team resorted to a lobbing game, which defeated the Tech men, as their overhead strokes were erratic, many points being netted on these attempts. Larmon and his partner gave a fine exhibition of the back-hand stroke, the former's use of this stroke in a cross-court game being largely responsible for their winning this set 10-8.

In the next set Dartmouth continued its lobbing tactics and broke up the strong net-game of the M. I. T. players, with the result that the final result of the set was hardly ever in doubt.

After a short rest the players started the fourth set, and Brockmann and Barron won the first game on three very fine passing shots and a service ace. The games alternated on services until the fifth and sixth games, which Tech won, allowing Dartmouth only two points in each. These were the last games which the Institute won, as the New Hampshire college took the next three for set, match, and

championship, the score being 6-4. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET
Dartmouth 2 4 2 4 2 6 3 3 0 26-3
Technology 4 2 4 1 4 5 5 4 32-6

SECOND SET
Dartmouth 4 4 2 4 4 4 4 2 3 4 4 1 4 5 5 35-8

THIRD SET
Dartmouth 4 1 5 4 4 4 4 2 4 32-5
Technology 1 4 3 6 2 2 1 4 2 25-3

FOURTH SET
Dartmouth 2 4 1 4 2 3 2 4 2 4 36-6
Technology 2 4 2 4 4 1 7 2 1 31-4

By this victory Dartmouth College gains one point toward its cup score. The summary:

SINGLES—Semi-Final Round

Capt. Hermann Brockmann '19, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defeated Capt. E. H. Hendrickson '19, of Amherst College, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3, 11-9.

W. N. Barron '20, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defeated Capt. E. M. Purrington, Bates College, 3-6, 7-5, 6-3.

DOUBLES—Semi-Final Round

Capt. R. R. Larmon and J. P. Carleton, Dartmouth College, defeated Capt. E. M. Purrington and J. H. Powers, Bates College, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

Final Round

Capt. R. R. Larmon and J. P. Carleton, Dartmouth College, defeated Capt. E. M. Purrington and W. N. Barron, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 3-6, 10-8, 6-3, 6-4.

CHICAGO WINS I. C. A. A. DUAL MEET

The Maroon Runners Capture Nine of the Fifteen Events From University of Wisconsin

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Winning 9 of the 15 events, the University of Chicago captured the Intercollegiate Conference A. A. dual track meet on Stagg Field from the University of Wisconsin, 77 to 58, Saturday afternoon. The Maroon scored "slams" of all three places in the running broad jump and 16-pound shot put, but the Cardinal came right back with similar wins in the 100-yard dash and 120-yard-high hurdles. The colleges seldom were strong in the same event.

One feature worthy of note was the point winning speed of H. H. Hsieh '19, a native born Chinese youth who was taken on the track team after showing up as highest individual point winner in the intramural meets at Wisconsin within the past three seasons. Hsieh won the 100-yard dash and finished second in the 220. He is expected to star for Wisconsin in the remainder of this season's Conference competitions.

The leading point-winners of the meet were W. C. Gorgas '19, and P. W. Graham '20 of Chicago. Gorgas totaled 13 points, winning the shot put and discus throw, and landing second in the hammer throw. Graham won 12 points, winning the pole vault and broad jump and tying for second in the running high jump.

Paul Kaysor '19 of Wisconsin sprang a surprise in the 440-yard dash when he slipped to the tape ahead of E. C. Curtiss '19, and H. W. Kennedy '20 of Chicago. Curtiss had played in a hard baseball game just before the track meet and was in no mood to show the feet fleetness that returned him as Conference 440 winner two years ago. Kennedy was outraced at the finish. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by H. H. Hsieh '19, C. P. Bauer, Wisconsin, second. Time—10¾ sec.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Mortimer Harris '21, Chicago; H. H. Hale, Wisconsin, second. Time—10¾ sec.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Paul Kaysor '19, Wisconsin; E. C. Curtiss '20, Chicago, second. Time—52¾ sec.

880-Yard Run—Won by S. H. Speer '20, Chicago; G. C. Lewis '19, Chicago, second. Time—2m. 1½ sec.

One-Mile Run—Won by E. H. Moore '19, G. C. Lewis, Chicago, second. Time—4m. 38sec.

Two-Mile Run—Won by H. H. McCormick '18, Chicago; B. E. Meyers, Wisconsin, second. Time—10m. 14sec.

100-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Allen Spafford, Wisconsin; P. D. Reek, Wisconsin, second. Time—15sec.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by Allen Spafford, Wisconsin; L. W. Hall, Wisconsin, second. Time—27sec.

Running High Jump—Won by R. D. Edwards, Wisconsin; 5' 6 1/2"; W. Grahame '19, Chicago, and S. G. Veezy '19, Chicago, tied for second, 5ft. 6in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by P. W. Graham, Chicago, 21ft. 3½in.; S. G. Veezy, Chicago, second, 20ft. 6in.

Pole Vault—Won by P. W. Graham, Chicago, 11ft.; D. C. Annas '21, Chicago, second. Time—6in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by W. C. George '19, Chicago; 35ft. 6in.; C. J. Jackson '20, Chicago, second, 38ft. 7in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by J. C. Reiber '19, Chicago; 12ft. 6in.; W. C. Gorgas, Chicago, second, 110ft. 8in.

Discus Throw—Won by W. C. Gorgas, Chicago; 110ft. 6in.; E. J. Mueller, Wisconsin, second, 117ft. 6in.

Javelin Throw—Won by E. J. Mueller, Wisconsin, 140ft. 10in.; Malcolm MacCartney, Wisconsin, second, 134ft.

Archery Meet in Boston

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The Harvard Athletic Committee has granted the request of the National Archery Association to use Soldiers Field for the annual championship archery shoot which is to be held Aug. 26 to 29.

TECHNOLOGY MEN IN FINAL ROUND

Hermann Brockmann, M. I. T., Defeats Former Title-Holder, E. H. Hendrickson of Amherst—Dartmouth Wins Doubles

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

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880-Yard Run—Won by S. H. Speer '20, Chicago; G. C. Lewis, Chicago, second. Time—2m. 15sec.

One-Mile Run—Won by E. H. Moore '19, G. C. Lewis, Chicago, second. Time—4m. 38sec.

Two-Mile Run—Won by H. H. McCormick '18, Chicago; B. E. Meyers, Wisconsin, second. Time—10m. 14sec.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

CONDITIONS IN THE WOOL TRADE MIXED

Actual Signing of Peace Expected to Eliminate All of Wavering of This Industry—Raw Wool Selling High

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Wool trade affairs in the Boston market are somewhat irregular. A great deal of the uncertainty attendant upon the situation immediately after the war ended has disappeared, but there remains a wavering that only actual signing of peace can dissipate.

This mixed sentiment was recently reflected in the sealed bids for wool tops sought by the government in which one bid was for 84 cents a pound and another was for \$1.20 for the same goods, the spread of 40 cents representing the variation in judgment of the bidders. In regard to the wool of the current clip now coming out of the west, about half of it is being sold directly by the raisers and practically an equal percentage is being sent to Boston on consignment. Either way the sellers are realizing substantial prices. Local dealers who have recently been in some parts of the sheep-raising district of the west say that losses among sheep are asserted to be as much as 33 1/3 per cent, but this is considered exaggerated, and that probably 15 per cent is nearer correct.

Wool Prices Are High

Prices of wool are high; in fact, it can be said that they are probably not more than 10 per cent below the level of the corresponding period of last year. There is plenty of wool and there will be plenty of wool, but at present the so-called law of supply and demand is operating in such a way as to allow of no surplus stocks in the hands of dealers or mills. For one thing the government auctions make available only what some dealers consider far too small offerings. Some local wool men still cling to the belief that the government should put up 100,000,000 pounds of wool at a time, although offerings have been increased since the first sales. It is intimated that it is politics that keeps down the size of the auction offerings, but ostensibly the excuse is that it is for the benefit of the small mills and small dealers. To be sure, some mills have not large amounts of cash with which to go to the auctions and purchase, but there are dealers who could purchase on a much larger scale than they now do and to whom small mills would gladly pay a cent or two cents a pound for handling.

Woolen Mills Busy

Mills making finished woolen goods have all the orders they can care for as a rule, but they are not making the profits they expected at one time because they are paying higher prices for raw wool than they anticipated. It can be said that wool buyers for many mills expected what might be called a soft proposition at the government auctions; in other words, they looked forward to buying cheaply, but their calculations have been rather upset in that regard. Mills have cut the schedule of goods prices some and now they are paying high prices for wool. Therefore their margin of profit is less than it might have been.

A price of about \$2.50 a pound, secured basis, for tops, paid recently at a government auction session for a choice lot of greasy Australian wool, is the banner figure thus far, but it is, perhaps, only an isolated instance and not exactly typical of wool prices, at present, at least.

The head salesman of one of the largest retail clothing establishments in Boston says that it is almost only necessary to put a price upon clothing in order to sell it. The finer wools and finer goods are having the chief call as they have for some time past, but the medium wools are gradually coming into their own.

Prospects for cheaper wearing apparel into which wool enters do not appear bright for the immediate future, although prices for the raw staple are not as a whole soaring as yet. Prices have been bid up to a certain extent at the government auctions, but the advance has been fairly moderate thus far.

SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Local dealers are quoting silver at \$1.12 to \$1.15 an ounce. This is a decrease of three cents since Tuesday and an extreme decline of nine cents from the highest quotation following the lifting of the export ban.

LONDON, England—Bar silver was quoted at 54d. for immediate delivery yesterday and at 53 1/2d. for forward delivery, compared with 55 1/2d. and 55d. respectively, Tuesday.

ILLINOIS CROPS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Illinois state crop report gives winter wheat condition as 103, and acreage as 2,465,328, an increase of 70,782 acres, with only 2 per cent winter killed. Spring wheat condition is 96. Wheat acreage increased more than 20 per cent; oats acreage decreased 8 per cent, with condition May 1, 90, compared with 96 a year ago. Rye acreage increased.

COTTON CONSUMED IN APRIL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Census Bureau reports 475,753 bales of lint cotton consumed in the United States in April, 1919, compared with 453,720 in March, and 425,125 in April, 1918. Total consumption for the season—Aug. 1, 1918, to April 30, 1919—amounted to 4,295,321 bales, compared with 4,933,347 bales last year.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Wednesday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Best Sugar	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Am Can	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am Car & Fy	104	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am Int Corp	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Am Locomotive	78 1/2	80	78	79
Am Smelters	79 1/2	79 1/2	78	78 1/2
Am Tel	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am Sugar	133 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Am Woolen	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Anaconda	68	68	67 1/2	67 1/2
Atchison	95 1/2	97	95 1/2	96 1/2
At Gulf & W I	163 1/2	164 1/2	163 1/2	167 1/2
Baldwin Loco	99 1/2	102	99 1/2	99 1/2
Bent & Ohio	50	51	50	50 1/2
Bethel B.	75 1/2	78 1/2	75 1/2	78 1/2
B R T	100	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
Can Pacific	168	168 1/2	166	168 1/2
Can Leather	89 1/2	92	89 1/2	92 1/2
Chandler Motor	159	159	159	159
Ches & Ohio	66	67	66	67
C R I & Pac	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2
Conn	35 1/2	38 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Cooke Steel	63	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Cuba Cane	75	75	75	75
Cuba Can Co	82	82	82 1/2	82 1/2
Erie	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Gen Electric	184 1/2	184 1/2	184 1/2	184 1/2
Gen Motors	187 1/2	188 1/2	187	188 1/2
Goodrich	72	72	71 1/2	71 1/2
Insulation	53	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Int M Pfd	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2
Kennecott	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Max Motor	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Midvale	46 1/2	48	46 1/2	48
Mo Pacific	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
N Y Central	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
N Y & H	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Ohio City Gas	47 1/2	49	47 1/2	49
Pan-Am Pet	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Penn	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51
Ray Cons	21 1/2	21	21	21
Reading	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Rep Iron & Steel	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Riverton N Y	21 1/2	21	21	21
So Pacific	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
So Railway	21	21	21	21
Stearns Oil	64 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Studebaker	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Texas Co	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Tex & Pac	49	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
U Pacific	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
U S Steel	96 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
U S Smelting	66 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
U S Steel	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
U S Food	77 1/2	77	77	77 1/2
Utah Copper	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Western Pacific	21	21	21	21
Wool pfd	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Westinghouse	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Willys-Over	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Total sales	1,928,300	shares.		

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
L L 31s	98.70	98.76	98.50	98.74
L L 24s	93.75	93.75	93.70	93.75
L L 20s	95.80	95.90	95.70	95.80
L L 16 1/2s	94.16	94.22	94.10	94.22
L L 12 1/2s	95.20	95.24	95.18	95.22
L L 6 1/2s	94.16	94.26	94.14	94.22

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Anglo French 5s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
City of Paris 6s	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s	192 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s	193 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Wednesday's Closing Prices

Adv Dec

	Open	High	Low	Close
A A Ch com	103 1/2	111 1/2	103 1/2	112 1/2
Am Wool com	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Am Bosch Mag	100	100	100	100
Am Zinc	17	17	17	17
Am pfds	48b	48b	48b	48b
Arizon Com	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Booth Fish	20	20	19 1/2	20
Boston Elev	20	20	19 1/2	

MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SCHOOLS

BEACON

A Country-City Boarding and Day School
for Boys and Girls

Beacon School is established not only for the purpose of imparting the highest educational ideals but for the upbuilding of character. It has been incorporated in order that it may as an organization more efficiently carry out this purpose and work.

Its faculty is composed of graduates from the leading schools, all of whom are working out the ideas and ideals for which the school is founded.

The school is co-educational. We believe in co-education because the association of boys and girls in work, study, and play tends to broaden their conception of the natural relations in social life.

Opportunity is offered during the five school days for recreation with playground apparatus, clay modeling, arts and crafts, roller skating, swimming, and horseback riding.

The school is an annual combination of the advantages of the city and the life in the country. The city school home is located in a most attractive residential section. Hillview, the country estate of the school, is situated in the Blue Hills. Special arrangements may be made for day pupils to enjoy the farm and all school activities. Children are taken throughout the summer at Hillview.

MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW, Principal, 1440 Beacon St., BROOKLINE, MASS.
Telephone Brookline 7017

Branch School, Cleveland, Ohio, opens June 23. Bible reading featured.

PHIDELAH RICE SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE SPOKEN WORD

(Overlooking the Sea)

OAK BLUFFS, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.

For Catalogue Address PHIDELAH RICE, 514 Audubon Road, Boston, Mass.

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All Regular Courses Offered

New Bulletin, giving information regarding all sessions, sent on request.

No Cancellers or Collectors Employed

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LELAND POWERS SCHOOL OF THE SPOKEN WORD

A School of Expression
with a building of its own

Send for Catalogue
Address LELAND POWERS, Principal,
FENWAY, BOSTON

THE PRINCIPIA

A School for Character Building

CO-EDUCATIONAL

This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from Kindergarten to High School, and two years of college work. Small classes and a large faculty of college-trained specialists make much individual and individualized feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, cooking and business courses. An ideal school for your boy or girl.

THE PRINCIPIA, St. Louis, Mo.

& prospects will be mailed on application

Huntington School for Boys

Prepares for colleges and technical schools and offers special finishing courses in business and technical subjects. Twenty-two college and university men teachers with at least five years' experience.

Unique plan of supervised study. Upper and Lower Schools.

IRA A. FLINN, A. M., Head Master
326 Huntington Avenue

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE TO SUPPORT DRY LAW

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The National Anti-Saloon League announced yesterday that it would continue its work so that prohibition should be enforced throughout the Nation. While it is declared by the league that it will be made impossible for every one who wants to do so to set up a kitchen still or a cellar brewery in his home, residences will not be invaded. It is pointed out that all that has been sought or accomplished is prohibition of the manufacture, sale, transportation and importation of liquor, and now the thing desired is absolute enforcement of that prohibition.

SCHOOLS

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the
out-door
players.

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YOUNKERS</

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BUCK COMPANY

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LANSING, MICH.

4%

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THE BANK OF FRIENDLY SERVICEMIFFLIN'S
Ladies' and Men's Furnishings

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QUALITY FOR MORE
THAN THIRTY YEARSThe Mills Dry Goods Co.
"THE WOMAN'S STORE"Special attention given to Ready-to-Wear—
Silks, Wash Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Under-
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for Infants and Children.LANSING'S REPRESENTATIVE
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714 Clifford Street, Flint, Mich.BALDWIN'S
MEN'S WEAR AND LUGGAGE STORENow open for business at our new location
525 So. Sarinaw St., FLINT, MICH.
WRIGHT'S TIRE SHOP
UNITED STATES TIRES,
ACCESSORIES AND TIRE REPAIRING
810-512 N. Saginaw Street, FLINT, MICH.
Bell Phone 5712KALAMAZOO, MICH
Oh! See the O-CEDAR MOPS!
An examination many times elicited by our
display of these goods in the BRIGHT BAR-
GAZ BASEMENT, where we carry the mops
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SHOES AND HOSIERYG. R. Kinney Company
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Timothy Blink and the Interrupted Adventure

Squig scammed into Timothy Blink's cave, early one morning, and leaped on to the middle of his bed. "Do get up, Timmie," he cried. "You are lazy! I've had my breakfast long ago and the sun's as high as can be—and, anyway, there's something for you!" No need to coax any more; Timothy was up in a moment, dancing round him and clapping his hands. Squig wouldn't say what the present was, and they ran out together. Timothy looked round and at first couldn't see anything; then he looked and saw, hanging from the branch of a beech tree above him, a costume of the coolest green. As he still stared up at it, wondering who could have made it, it neatly fell from the tree and he suddenly found himself dressed in it! On his head there had also descended a big shady green hat.

"Who gave it to me and who made it?" asked Tim, but Squig shook his head and scampered off through the brush. Timothy sat down on a log and thought hard, but wasn't much wiser when he had finished thinking. He hadn't heard them whispering about it, or becoming silent when he approached; it came as a complete surprise—and Timothy, being quick, felt pretty sure that this was only the beginning of—something, he had no idea what. However, nothing happened all day and he spent most of the time strolling through the wood, peeping into birds' nests, hearing a new note and following the bird, who was dressed in a coat of blue and gold, as it fluttered from bough to bough. By the time the birds were all coming home for the night, Timothy was yawning and he wandered back to his cave; outside, very early for him, sat Knowly, blinking his eyes and looking more important than usual. Timothy's eyes began to sparkle and he started to smile.

"Oh, thank you, Knowly," he said. "I knew it must be from you, but where are we going?" Knowly ruffled his feathers and stared into space. At last he decided to speak and said very softly, "What must be from me? And who said we were going anywhere?"

Timothy grinned and waited: "Why," continued Knowly, "why I may not come and sit on a log, without you always thinking I am going to take you riding. I don't know! However, now I am here—and you seem to expect it, let's go!" and the dear rumbly contented noise, that Timothy loved to hear, rose in his throat.

Timothy strutted up and down a moment and inquired, "Don't you love my clothes, Knowly?"

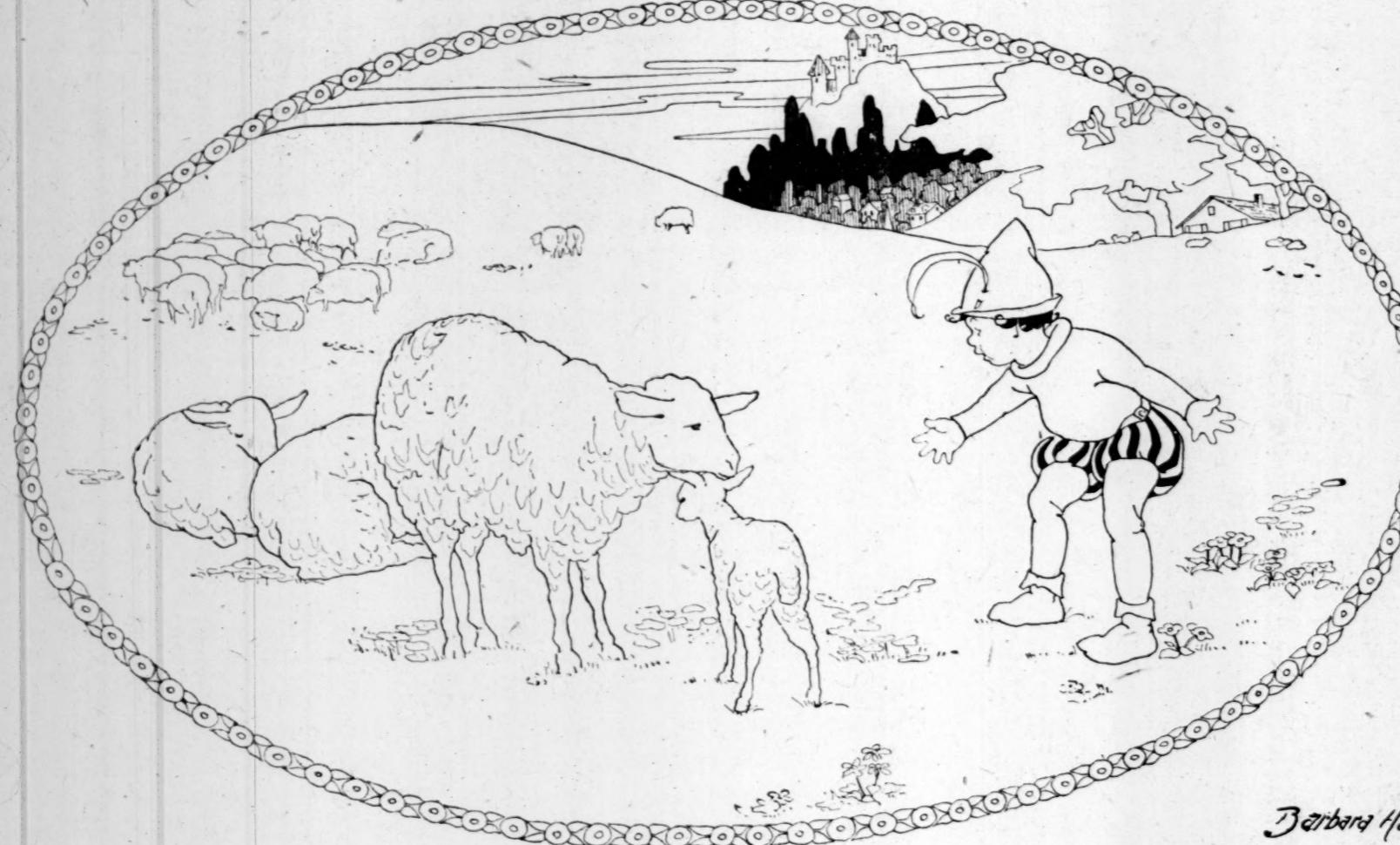
The strange yellow eyes stared at him a moment and Knowly said, "The chief thing is that it is cool." At which Tim hopped on one foot and said, "Ah, now I know we are going to a place where the sun is very warm, aren't we?"

All Knowly said was, "Jump on, and we'll see!" And so they were off again on another adventure, the small happy boy and the great strong owl. Away over the trees soared Knowly, circling here and there with his powerful wings, and Timothy smiled and settled down to enjoy the glorious ride; even if there were no particular adventure at the end of it, he loved riding with Knowly better than anything he did. Timothy loved the night and watching the rising of the slim, silver moon and the dancing of the stars and the fresh night wind with its clean, sweet smell; so, tonight, although he had come yawning to his cave at bedtime, he was now wide-awake again and ready for anything.

"We will fly all night and sleep all day," murmured Knowly, as though half to himself. "I love traveling; I learnt to fly long distances, because my mother used to fly at night when we were downy owls and we always wanted to be near and to keep up with her, so our wings grew ever so strong. There are very few places I haven't seen—but there are some of them I go back to again and again. Now swallows just go from one place to the other; in the summer, they fly to England and build in the eaves of the houses and they always love those covered with crimson rambler, or Virginia creeper. Through the golden days of June and July, they circle over the rose gardens and over the sunken pools there; and in the winter they turn to the south, to southern France and Italy."

Timothy cuddled down on Knowly's warm feathers, was silent. He had never heard Knowly talk so much before! Knowly knew ever so much, more than any of the other birds, more than the flowers, more than the wind, at least so Tim thought; but, at the same time, he very rarely told what he knew, but preferred to be admired as much for his silence as for his wisdom. You all know that very old verse about the wise old owl, living in an oak,—and "The more he thought the less he spoke!" Well, Knowly was like that, as a rule; but, as he loved Timothy Blink better than anything in the world, he liked to talk to him sometimes.

However, Knowly did not speak again that night; and very early in the morning, when not the faintest streak of sun had touched the slatey sky, Knowly flew down to the ground and deposited a very sleepy Timothy against a heap of sweet-smelling hay. Timothy curled himself up like a dormouse and was sound asleep in a moment! Now he might have wakened with the playing of the sunbeams on his face, but he still had on the great shady green hat that had mysteriously come to him, and he slept peacefully on while the sun flew up the sky, blazed there awhile and then started sifting down again. When Timothy woke, the earth was wrapped in velvety dusk and it was a very wide-awake Tim who started to look for his supper. It so happened that he looked down before he started off and there, near his feet, was a large leaf holding



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Everything can something do, but what kind of use are you?"

Lazy Sheep, Pray Tell Me Why?

"Lazy sheep, pray tell me why
In the pleasant fields you lie,
Eating grass and daisies white,
From the morning till the night?
On my back to make your clothes?
Cold, ah, very cold you'd be
But what kind of use are you?"

heared hundreds of sweet voices saying: "Hello, Timothy Blink!"

When Knowly sidled out of his hole and had supped and preened his feathers and was ready to go on to that other place they were making for, he found Timothy Blink fast friends with all the island folk, among them many prettily colored birds and strange little animals Timothy had never seen before. Knowly listened to the questions and answers and chuckled in his feathers and then he heard Timothy being asked to stay for a few days with them and see all the beauties of the island. A great brown bee was buzzing near Timmie's ear and saying: "And right in the center of the island there is a pool, as green as emeralds and as clear as crystal, and on it there swim two snow-white swans and on it there grow many snow-white water lilies. On the banks weeping willows trail hanging branches and gaze into the water, and there is a quaint little boat that has been there for ages and ages, just waiting for you to sail it!" Knowly saw Timothy's eyes get bigger and rounder and brighter, and then, suddenly, Timothy looked up and saw Knowly waiting for him.

The little boy stood up and pressed his fingers to his ears: "No, no, no," he cried. "Don't tell me any more. I have another 'venture' with Knowly," and he flung out one hand in the direction of the owl.

"But you can't go without seeing the waterfall," called out a little crimson bird, hopping excitedly up and down on a bough, "and you haven't seen all of us yet—and there are heaps of different kinds of berries and other fruits that we want you to taste!" But Timothy again said "No, no!" and ran to Knowly's side.

A murmur of disappointment arose and suddenly there was silence, as Knowly's deep voice rose above their piping. "After all," he said quietly, "there is time of day for us to take the other journey, Tim; in fact, there is all time. Why not stay here if they want you to? We might forget to come back here again, mightn't we?"

Timothy stared at him and Knowly went on: "You can stay here for a week and, at the end of that time, I shall come for you and we will go on—where we left off, see?" All Timothy did was to fling his arms round Knowly's neck and kiss him again and again!

So Knowly said good-night, vanished over the waters, and Timothy raised his head and laughed with delight. And so, you see, he hasn't got to the place Knowly was taking him to, and I shall have to wait until he does, before I can tell you about it, shan't I? But, when Knowly comes back to the island again, I will also go on from where we left off. Till then, we will leave Timmie drinking in all the beauty of the little island:

"Well," said the wind, "imagine living in such an out-of-the-way place that you have never heard of him." It lifted the curl on Timmie's forehead and kissed him gently; and the flowers leaped on their stalks and a thousand leaves on their trees, called again, "Tell us, do!"

"That," whispered the wind in a mysterious voice, in which was also a tender note, "that is Timothy Blink and he lives in the Other Country!"

There was a faint murmur that grew with delight, and the flowers nodded their heads. They knew, the trees knew; the name of Timothy Blink, the small brown boy loved by the sea and the stars and the moon had come to them again and again, but they had never dreamed he might land on their own quiet island. And so it was that when, late in the afternoon, Timothy woke from his dreams, cool and refreshed, he looked into the smiling faces of lovely flowers and

had a driver who understood me in the least, till I got Tim."

"But you have got him," ventured the Shetland, not so timidly this time, for he felt he was on perfectly safe ground.

"Yes. I'm not complaining about that. But I'm thinking of some of the other times before I had Tim, and of the other fellows who haven't Timms of their own. This 'Be Kind to Animals Week' is fine talk, but what does it do for us?"

"I've got to eat my oats, so as to be ready when my driver comes back," answered the little chestnut, before a laundry wagon, "but you ask Baldy, who is just coming in. He can tell you, and he sees life in all parts of the city. I've heard his story and it is interesting, too. Get him to talk to you."

Baldy was soon invited to tell his story, and he needed no coaxing. He was a fine gray Percheron, who had at one time been in the fire department, but now was hauling feed for a wholesale grain house.

"Just broadly speaking, it makes people think about us; I don't mean by us just horses, but all animals. And, when once they get to thinking, most of them will do something to make things better for us. Why, I remember the time, not so very many years ago, either, when, if any horse had told me that, on hot days, we would be given nice shower baths, down here in the congested district, or that, on Christmas Eve, people would feed us with apples and sugar and carrots, why I'd just have laughed at them. Now, in lots of cities, I know for a positive fact, it is a city ordinance that, during cold weather, horses, if left standing at all, have to be blanketed. Many a time, I've seen some one, not the driver either, stop and cover a waiting horse."

Spike pawed a little impatiently and put in: "How many times have you seen anyone uncheck a horse going up a steep incline? Or how many times have you seen them warm a frosty bit, before putting it into a horse's mouth? Or how many times have you seen them provide a decent nose bag with air holes, instead of those stuffy things to eat from?"

The Percheron nodded, as if he understood Spike's ill humor.

"Not many times in the years gone by, but of late I've seen it quite often and a lot of other kindnesses besides. I could tell you all sorts of nice things that I know about, as the direct result of these 'kindness drives,' if I can use the expression, but I know just as well as you do that there are a lot of things yet to be done before things are right."

"There are some dreadful rules, too," put in the other horse on the black team, "about not feeding or watering animals in the express offices, no matter how long they may be kept there. I hope some one will get busy and change that rule."

The gray horse looked sympathetic, and they went on:

"I know, Spike, that you are doubtless thinking of the trapping-off in that part of Canada where you hail from. I know all about that, too, and it isn't confined to your part of Canada, more's the pity; but some day, and maybe not a far distant day, it will stop. When all these dear girls who come and pet us and really feel so friendly, too, realize that the furs they wear are obtained in such a cruel fashion, they'll give them up. Yes, they will. I'm an old horse and I know people pretty well and I know that, almost without exception, it is because they do not realize how their furs are procured, that they are content to wear them."

Spike sniffed a rather unbelieving sniff at this and pawed the ground a little impatiently, but still he had considerable admiration for Baldy, whom he knew to be a horse of his word, as well as one who was in touch with all sorts and conditions of animals.

Baldy continued: "Now, here is an example of what I mean, and this I heard from the horse whose mistress did the deed. She's a young lady who fond of animals, and one day, when her train was waiting at a railway junction, she noticed a crate of chickens. The floor of the crate was made of slate and the fowls' feet had slipped through; some of them were badly bruised. She saw at a glance what had happened and knew, if this could happen with this crate of chickens, it could and likely did happen with many others. What do you think she did?"

The Shetland pointed his little ears forward and looked over at Spike.

"She jumped off the train and went into the express office and reported it. 'Too bad, miss,' the man told her, but he also told her there wasn't anything she could do about it; 'unless,' he added, 'you can make it against the law.' And that's just what she did. Of course, if this were a story in a book, instead of a plain noon-hour talk, I'd probably tell you that her father was the Governor of the State, and all that. But it was not so. She didn't know anyone of influence, but she did know that the thing was not right, and she was going to do her best to get it right. So she persisted till she got a lawyer friend to draw the bill for her, and then she stayed right with it until the bill became a law; and now, in that State, it is against the law to ship fowls or any animal in a crate without a solid bottom. It may be so in all states by this time, but, anyway, that is what one girl was able to accomplish. She was a member of one of the humane societies and had been interested in the welfare of animals for a long time. So, you see, Spike, all these organizations and special times like the 'Be Kind to Animals' week are doing a lot."

"I wish, just once, I could have the pleasure of putting my driver through such a experience, which had been hard, but at any rate, he was what his master termed 'cranky,' and, as himself confessed, not apt to look on the bright side of things. It was this which made him retort:

"Be Kind to Animals Week" indeed! What did it do for any of us? Nothing at all," when the little white-faced Shetland had spoken hopefully of the event of the month before. The Shetland, being much younger and smaller and feeling a certain amount of deference to the sorrel, put his ears forward attentively and waited. He did not have long to wait.

"I wish, just once, I could have the pleasure of putting my driver through such a experience, which had been hard, but at any rate, he was what his master termed 'cranky,' and, as himself confessed, not apt to look on the bright side of things. It was this which made him retort:

"Hanging her basket and shawl on a tree branch, she entered the mill ravine, and was soon hidden in its green recesses. Up and down, up and down the steep, rocky sides she climbed, her tin case swinging from her shoulders, her trowel in her belt; she neglected no spot, and her track,

The Apartment House Tree

Eloise and Bobby had been lying in a big apartment house, where there were a good many other families and, when they moved into the yellow house with the nice yard and the trees, they liked to watch the birds and squirrels and their ways. Across the street was a big old elm tree, with many holes in it. These holes, Bobby found out, had different families living in them. "It's just like our apartment house, Eloise," he said, "only there are woodpeckers and squirrels living there. Everybody has his own house."

And it really was just like an apartment house. The great big woodpecker, called a flicker and sometimes a yellow hammer, for he has yellow under his wings, which color shows when he flies, lived in one, and gray squirrels in some of the others, and the birds, of course, had nests in its branches.

One day, Bobby saw the woodpecker hammering away at the bark, but he must have forgotten where he was, for it was Gray Squirrel's house and out bounced Gray Squirrel to see who was knocking so loud. "Oh, do excuse me," said the woodpecker, as he flew away, "I really didn't notice it was your front door and I didn't want to come in. I was getting an extra nice dinner." The woodpecker and squirrels who lived in the tree were all very busy, keeping house in their different ways and bringing up their families, that they didn't have much time for calling.

But the man who owned the elm tree decided that so many holes were very bad for the tree and, of course, he didn't know how many lived there, so he had the holes all plastered up and the tree trimmed, and everybody had to move out. The two big woodpeckers flew over to the yellow house, and happened to light on a little roof over a window. Behind the wall of the house just above, there was a hollow space which the woodpeckers discovered by tapping the wood with their bills. "Here," they said, "is a good place for a winter home for us"; so they set to work to make a hole. The people in the house heard a lot of hammering and couldn't think what it could be, for it sounded just like a carpenter.

They went out, looked up, and there were the woodpeckers, hard at work. They had made two quite big holes already, and the people in the house decided that would never do. So they got a long ladder and put up some netting, and then the two big woodpeckers had to go somewhere else to find a home. I am sure they found it, and a hole in a tree is much nicer for a woodpecker, anyway. All the other dwellers in the tree found homes, too, and some of the gray squirrels must have moved into the cupola on the barn, for I saw them there one day, three or four in a row, with their tails curled up over their backs. I am sure the elm tree missed all its busy little friends, but the birds come just the same and build their nests in its branches.

Making a Raft

The scout sometimes needs to use a raft in cross-country traveling, when he possesses no other tools than his ax or hatchet and his knife, Dillon Wallace writes, in an article on "Camping," in Boys' Life. He must, therefore, know how to make a raft without the assistance of saws, augurs, or nails.

The size of the raft will depend in each case upon the amount of load it will be called upon to carry; therefore it will not be necessary for us here to go into dimensions and measurements. We are simply required to construct a stanch raft. The logs which are to be used must be as nearly alike in size as possible. Of course they will all be cut to the same length, but they must also be of nearly similar diameter at the butt, and also of nearly the same diameter at the smaller end.

On one side of each log, and 15 or 18 inches from each end, cut notch. Now, for cross-pieces, cut four stiff poles, a foot or so longer than the width of the proposed raft. Roll the logs into the water and arrange them side by side, butts all one way, and notched sides up. Fit one of the cross poles into the notches at one end of the logs, pass another of the poles under the logs opposite the pole resting in the notches, and lash together securely the ends of the two poles where they protrude at each side of the raft. Fit the two remaining poles into place and lash them in the same manner at the other end of the raft. It will be seen that the notches must be an equal distance apart on each log, else the second set of poles cannot be fitted into place.

The Sun's Travels

The sun is not a bed, when I At night upon my pillow lie; Still round the earth his way he takes, And morning after morning makes.

While here at home, in shining day, We round the sunny garden play, Each little Indian sleepy-head Is being kissed and put to bed.

And when at eve I rise from tea, Day dawns beyond the Atlantic Sea And all the children in the West Are getting up and being dressed.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Scotland's Oldest Church

A church at Birnie, not far from Elgin, Scotland, is believed to be the oldest house of public worship still in use in that land. Tradition says that it was built in 1150, and it still possesses an ancient Celtic bell of hammered brass.

Schools of Long Ago

In country schools, even till the middle of this century, writes Alice Morse Earle, in "Child Life in Colonial Days," copy-books were made of foolscap paper, carefully sewed together into book shape, and were ruled by hand. For this children used lead plummets instead of pencils. These plummets were made of lead melted and cast in wooden molds, cut out by the ever-ready jackknife, and were then tied by a hemmed string to the ruler. These plummets were usually shaped like a tomahawk and carefully whit-

"Hanging her basket and shawl on a tree branch, she entered the mill ravine, and was soon hidden in its green recesses. Up and down, up and down the steep, rocky sides she climbed, her tin case swinging from her shoulders, her trowel in her belt; she neglected no spot, and her track,

THE HOME FORUM

A Letter From R. L. Stevenson

A letter from R. L. Stevenson to Mrs. Sitwell runs as follows:

"Edinburgh, Sept. 24, 1873.

"I have found another 'flowering site.' All this beautiful, quiet, sunlit day, I have been out in the country; down by the sea on my favorite coast between Granton and Queensferry. There was a delicate and delicious haze over the firth and sands on one side, and on the other was the shadow of the woods all riven with great golden rifts of sunshine. A little faint talk of waves upon the beach, the wild strange crying of seagulls over the sea; and the hoarse wood-pigeons and the shrill, sweet robins . . . made up a delectable concerto of peaceful noises. I spent the whole afternoon among these sights and sounds with Simpson. And we came home from Queensferry on the outside of the coach and four, along a beautiful way full of ups and downs among woody, uneven country, laid out (fifty years ago, I suppose) by my grandfather, on the notion of Hogarth's line of beauty . . .

"I was wakened this morning by a long flourish of bugles and a roll upon the drums—the reveille at the Castle. I went to the window; it was grey quiet dawn, a few people passed already up the street between the gardens, already I heard the noise of an early cab somewhere in the distance, most of the lamps had been extinguished but not all, and there were two or three lit windows in the opposite facade.

"I have been out reading Hallam in the garden; and have been talking with my old friend the gardener, a man of singularly hard favour and few teeth. He consulted me this afternoon on the choice of books, promising that his taste ran mainly on war and travel. On travel I had at once to own my ignorance. I (proposed) Kinglake, but he had read that; and so, finding myself here unversed, I turned about and at last recollect Southey's Lives of the Admirals, and the volumes of Macaulay containing the wars of William. Can you think of any other for this worthy man? I believe him to hold me in as high an esteem as any one can do; and I reciprocate his respect, for he is quite an intelligent companion.

"Last night, after reading Walt Whitman a long while for my attempt to write about him, I got tête-à-tête, rushed out up to M.S., came in, took out Leaves of Grass; and without giving the poor unbeliever time to object, proceeded to wade into him with favorite passages. I had at least this triumph, that he swore he must read some more of him!—

"Ever your faithful friend,
LOUIS STEVENSON."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY
NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

From "The Cathedral"

Looking with somber brow
On the stream flowing by,
It scorns the world below,
And mourns through bells tolled low
From tower high.

It seems to breathe deep sighs,
Breaking a spell borne long,
To gaze towards the skies,
And speak life's destinies
With bells,—its tongue.

Then comes, in peals outbreaking,
Gigantic harmony,
The church, its slumber shaking,
In joyous life awaking,
Shouts glad and free.

But lighter through the air
Are clamorous sounds of mirth,
Ringing through heavens fair,
As they the heralds were
Of joy to earth.

—José Zorrilla (tr. S. Eliot).

Margaret Fuller's Conversations

"We come now to the period of the famous conversations, in which, more fully than in aught else, Margaret may be said to have delivered her message to the women of her time." Julia Ward Howe writes, in her biographical sketch of Margaret Fuller. "The novelty of such a departure in the Boston of 1839 may be imagined, and also the division of opinion concerning it in those social circles which consider themselves as charged with the guardianship of the taste of the community.

"Margaret's attitude, in view of this undertaking, appears to have been a modest and sensible one. She found herself, in the first place, under the necessity of earning money for her own support and in aid of her family. Her greatest gift, as she well knew, was in conversation. Her rare eloquence did not much avail her at her desk, and though all that she wrote had the value of thought and study, it was in living speech alone that her genius made itself entirely felt and appreciated. What more natural than that she should have proposed to make this rare gift available for herself and others? The reasons which she herself gave for undertaking the experiment are so solid and sufficient as to make us blush retrospectively for the merriment in which the thoughtless world sometimes indulged concerning her. Her wish was to pass in review the different departments of thought and knowledge, and endeavor to place them in due relation to one another in our minds; to systematize thought, and give a precision and clearness in which our sex are so deficient, chiefly, I think, because they have so few inducements to test and classify what they receive. In fine, she hoped to throw some light upon the momentous question, 'What were we born to do, and how shall we do it?'

"In looking forward to the effort, she saw one possible obstacle in 'that sort

of vanity which wears the garb of modesty,' and which, she thinks, may make some women fear 'to lay aside the shelter of vague generalities,' the art of 'coterie criticism,' and the 'delicate disdain of good society,' even to obtain a better view of truth itself. 'Yet,' she says, 'as without such generous courage nothing of value can be learned or done, I hope to see many capable of it.'

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"Margaret had chosen the Greek mythology for the subject of her first conversation. Her reasons for this selection are worth remembering: It is quite separated from all exciting local subjects. It is serious without being solemn, and without excluding any mode of intellectual action; it is playful as well as deep. It is sufficiently wide, for it is a complete expression of the cultivation of a nation. It is also generally known, and associated with all our ideas of the arts. Her journals and letters to friends give some account of the first meetings. She finds her circle, from the start, devoutly thoughtful, and feels herself, not a paid Corinne, but a teacher and a guide. . . . The present, always arid if exclusively dwelt in, is enriched by the treasures of the past, and animated by the great hopes of the future.

"Reports from some of Margaret's hearers show us how she appealed to them:

"All was said with the most captivating address and grace, and with beautiful modesty. The position in which she placed herself with respect to the rest was entirely ladylike and companionable."

"Another writer finds in the scene the charm of a Platonic dialogue, without pretension or pedantry. Margaret, in her chair of leadership, appeared positively beautiful in her intelligent enthusiasm. Even her dress was glorified by this influence, and is spoken of as sumptuous, although it is known to have been characterized by no display or attempted effect."

"In 1841-42 the general subject was Ethics, under which head the family, the school, the church, society, and literature were all discussed, and with a special reference to their influences on women. These happy labors came to an end in April of the year 1844, when Margaret parted with her class with many tokens of their love and gratitude."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1919

EDITORIALS

First Aid for the Lawrence Babel

Few cities better exemplify social and industrial conditions that ought not to continue to exist in the United States than the Massachusetts city of Lawrence. In a total population of about 100,000, more than one-third are workers in the great textile mills for which the city is famous, but of these 35,000 operatives more than 10,000, or about one-third, do not speak or understand the English language. That in itself would appear to be enough to explain the continually recurring labor troubles from which the community suffers, but the situation is aggravated by the fact that the non-English-speaking portion of the people is subdivided into many different nationalities and dialects. Almost the last thing that might be expected from such a situation would seem to be that the diversified groups should be able to arrive at a real understanding, whether over industrial matters or anything else. Certainly they can never reach an understanding until they learn to communicate with one another intelligibly.

Only the other day, an Italian who had lived and worked in the city for at least half a lifetime, according to the social welfare agent who cites the instance, went as usual to the gates of the mill where he was employed, but was prevented from entering by the police, who took him to be one of the present set of strikers. He could neither speak nor understand English, so in spite of his attempts to explain that he was entitled to go to work in the mill, he was arrested, and kept in police hands until an interpreter could make his position clear. This man recognized the logic of the situation. He began forthwith to study English. If the same logic could be made to appeal to the thousands of other Lawrence operatives who have for years contented themselves with being in the United States but not of it, there would be some reason to look forward, even for Lawrence, toward a future of comparative peace. Detroit, Michigan, mentioned in similar fashion in the years just before the Nation entered the war, got right by means of a comprehensive and unremitting campaign to make English the common language, both in the factories and throughout the city.

Without the community of speech that is the only adequate basis for communication, one with another, how can Lawrence hope? It makes little difference what the grievances of the workers, or what wages they ask, or whether the mill men are willing to treat with them or refuse on the ground that they are Bolsheviks, or anarchists, or something else equally out of accord with American ways of thinking. For without a common language, both workers and employers are forced to deal with one another through agents. Agents do not always command all languages, any more than workers or employers; and if they are properly qualified as interpreters, they are not always scrupulous in translating the spirit of an offer or a proposal to the end that it may lead to peace rather than renew the impulse for war. True, there are conditions in the mill system of Lawrence that make against, rather than in favor of, any plan for bringing mill proprietors and mill workers face to face in a direct conference. These conditions may have to be changed before industrial peace and justice can be established. But before even such a conference can have its complete effect in a fair understanding of each side by the other side, the number of Lawrence mill operatives who do not speak and understand English will have to be reduced to an infinitesimal minimum. Citizens' committees have already recognized something of this, and good work has been done by these committees of late in the effort to correct the wrong. But the mill owners cannot rightly hold aloof. They, too, are Americans, although they are only too often not citizens of Lawrence, where their decisions and methods have perforce so great an influence in determining living conditions; and the peculiar opportunity that is theirs would argue also a peculiar responsibility to aid directly in the Americanization of those elements of the mill city's populace that are now and have been for years essentially foreign.

Need for a common knowledge and use of English, and for the better understanding of American ways and habits of thought, even of American methods of government, should not, however, lead to any effort to rush the unnaturalized crowd of Lawrence workers into full rights of citizenship. They cannot be made over as Americans, with the thoughts and methods of Americans, by the mere taking out of citizenship papers; and to give them the franchise any faster than their loyalty to American ideas and ideals can be developed and demonstrated beyond question, would be to betray the older element of citizenship without assuring benefit to the newer.

In view of these considerations, the fact that the recent investigation by the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation resulted in no definite settlement of the differences that are now separating certain of the workers and the employers, at Lawrence, is no sign of a failure by the investigators. It is of the highest importance that the board found and reported that "no adequate method exists by which employers and employees can meet in conference, for discussing and adjusting matters in dispute of general interest to the industry." Before anything else is undertaken, the employers and the employees, as the board rightly says, are "jointly bound by all rules of fairness to forthwith create and maintain a plan for the settlement of grievances, to the end that the public of Lawrence and the industrial welfare of the State may be reasonably insured against a recurrence of strikes."

Can there be any question as to how to proceed in working out such a plan? Surely the burden of the initiative is upon the employers, as the dominant and more experienced group. It is to be hoped that the employers will not, for long, delay to seize their present opportunity. It has been charged against them that they have never

been unwilling to see their thousands of operatives split up as much as possible by racial and linguistic differences, on the theory that such disunity would prevent them from combining to secure the wage increases and improved conditions that compact union might be expected to obtain. If the employers are not participants criminally with respect to these essentially foreign conditions, their reasonable procedure will be to take the initiative in those civic processes and activities which will make these agitated and dissatisfied Europeans into something more nearly resembling intelligent American workers. They can do nothing more effective toward this end than to see to it, so far as the mill population under their direction is concerned, that English becomes without delay the common speech of all.

Afforestation in Australia

The war which has revealed so many economic facts to so many nations has made more than ever clear to Australia the importance of conserving her forests in every sense of that term. "Western Australia," declared Mr. R. T. Robinson, State Minister of Woods and Forests, in the Western Australian Parliament, recently, "has striven, regardless of the future, to get as much as she possibly could out of the timber country within her borders, and the object of each successive government has been to exploit as much timber as possible in the shortest period possible." Such a state of things might be duplicated in every state of the Commonwealth, and whilst Australia as a whole recognizes clearly enough that there is nothing to be gained by dwelling upon "the enormities of the past," she recognizes also that there is nevertheless very much to be gained by determining to be instructed by past shortcomings.

In all the states, increased attention is being given to the question, and the Commonwealth is particularly fortunate in having for its Governor-General a man like Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson, who is himself a practical forester. For several years past, Sir Ronald has taken a prominent part in the movement for conserving the Australian forests, and one of the most able speeches made at the Interstate Forestry Conference held, some time ago, at Adelaide was that made by the Governor-General. Insisting that the application of foresight and skill in the treatment of forests was probably more necessary in Australia than in any other part of the world, he took up the question in detail and succeeded, to a remarkable extent, in enabling his audience to see the very far-reaching nature of the issue they were considering.

Perhaps the most important point dealt with by Sir Ronald on that occasion was the one most in need of emphasis today, mainly the value of the fullest cooperation of all the states. Not that there has been failure to cooperate, but the war has driven home the lesson of cooperation in so many directions that the present seems a particularly suitable time to carry that lesson into as many activities as possible. It is particularly desirable in the case of Australian forestry, where full cooperation would be so effective. Not only would a great saving be brought about, but it would have the additional advantage of making available for the whole Commonwealth the highest expert advice obtainable. The idea put forward, too, of one common meeting ground where the farmer, bushman, and the forester could meet for discussion, and have matters explained to them "in their own language," is a particularly valuable one.

The Omsk Government

The statement recently issued by Mr. S. Ughet, chargé d'affaires ad interim of Russia in Washington, as to the position and strength of the Omsk Government, draws attention, once again, to the advisability of an early allied recognition of that government. For nearly a year now, Admiral Kolchak has been successful in maintaining his position at Omsk, and, to a steadily increasing extent, has established his ministry as the de facto government in Siberia. In the face of the greatest difficulties, he is gradually securing some semblance of order throughout the vast territory of Siberia, sweeping the country clear of bolshevism, and attracting to his aid all the elements on the side of law and order. For the last three months, moreover, the admiral has been carrying on a most successful campaign against the Bolshevik forces in European Russia, having, according to the latest reports, taken Sarapol, in the province of Kasa, occupied Bogoroslan and Orsk, and threatened the grain-producing area of Chistopol.

Whilst doing all this, Admiral Kolchak has shown himself earnestly desirous of coming into line with the broad democratic tendencies of the times. Thus, according to Mr. Ughet's statement, in addressing a joint session of the municipal council and of the zemstvo assembly in Ekaterinburg, recently, Admiral Kolchak emphasized the fact that the Omsk Government was endeavoring to establish the economic and political life of the country in close cooperation with the organs of local self-government, the municipalities, and the zemstvos. And then he went on to make this categorical statement: "The future Russia can only be a democratic Russia. The government believes in universal suffrage, in the autonomous development of the nationalities comprising Russia, and in a democratic solution of the main Russian problem. The government considers the people of Russia the sole masters of their destiny. After the yoke of bolshevism is destroyed, the people of Russia, through a freely chosen constituent assembly, will have all the powers at present belonging to the present government."

Now if this were the statement of some upstart authority which, after the common fashion of the last twelve months, had suddenly effected a coup d'état, and swung itself into the saddle, it might be accepted with something more than caution. The democratic proclamation is not at all a difficult thing to contrive, and it is to be suspected that, standing by itself, it is, today, as little accounted of as ever was silver in the days of Solomon. Admiral Kolchak, however, has done first and spoken afterward. For over ten months, with the world, as far as it could affect his efforts, going to pieces all around him, he has evolved and consolidated a system of government which has gradually won its way to stability,

and is today, with pronounced success, seeking to bring political and economic salvation to the whole of the Russian people.

The recognition of the Omsk Government by the allied and associated nations, as the de facto government of Russia, would greatly add to its prestige, and would assuredly, for many thousands of people in Russia, be an indescribably grateful earnest of a restored and rehabilitated nationhood.

which would slowly fill with a milky-looking liquid that would sufficiently clarify to furnish a tolerable draft for man or horse.

But the skill, judgment, and physical strength of men are slowly overcoming the western handicaps. The most unruly of rivers are gradually bending to the force which is indubitably greater than their own, and the desert lands are showing that, in consequence, they are capable of unbelievable production.

Taming Western Rivers

In a well-known American novel, the author wrote consciously the epic of a great and elemental struggle. It dealt with the Herculean grappling of a man with an untamed western river, the Colorado. His task was to tame it to men's uses, to cause its tawny waters to flow through the parched desert, hitherto abandoned of all save the coyote and the lonely prospector, and bounded only where the jagged ridge of the purple buttes cut a serried line across the horizon. The struggle was an uneven one. The incalculable dynamics of the Colorado, its power of ruthless self-assertion whenever it sought, at men's expense, arbitrarily to jump its course, swept the apparently puerile human effort aside, and caused its tamer to look on aghast, but undaunted, at the tremendous devastations which it wrought. But the victory was finally won. The Colorado has, temporarily at least, found its master. It placidly spreads in countless artificial channels, big and little, over the reclaimed Imperial Valley, each course operated or controlled, directed or checked, by the simple machinery of a great irrigation system.

Something of the intricate, Titanic nature of the task of subduing the Colorado to civilization's purposes is seen also when one reads of the journeys of inspection through the irrigation regions of the southwest by Cato Sells, United States Commissioner for Indian Affairs. Irrigation is just now very much to the fore. Big irrigation projects are afoot in nearly all sections where cultivation, save for the wild, unlovely vegetation of the desert, has never come. Cato Sells travels for hundreds of miles by train, by automobile, on horseback, climbing mountains, and wading rivers, to inspect watersheds, to study established irrigation systems, and to locate possible reservoir sites, in order that the United States Government may rapidly and effectively transfer portions of the great deserts into lands suitable for the production of food for the world's needs. Today, the commissioner is not only developing the thousands of acres of the Pima country, but in like manner is reclaiming huge tracts of the Parker and Yuma reservations, along the Colorado and its tributaries.

The magnitude of irrigation work in the west can be fully appreciated only by one cognizant of the peculiar characteristics of the typical western river. The river of the American east leaves him wholly unprepared for the vagaries of the western variety. The eastern stream may overflow its banks, it is true, but probably only at rare, well-understood intervals. Who has ever heard of it taking French leave, or jumping its course, or disappearing altogether from sight, or even indulging in extravagances of riparian beauty as do some of the streams of the far west? On the contrary, it seems to prefer happily to mirror its surrounding civilization, conforming willingly to law and order, and aiming at nothing beyond the normal. But the western river is often a true child of the untamed wild. Decked out in striking picturesqueness, it is likely to be intolerant of restraint, the very incarnation of William Morris' "idle singer of an empty day." To harness it to men's uses is usually a matter of intensely interesting experiment. There is the Gila, for instance, replete of the traditions of the mythical Montezuma, running in shallow courses to the great and turbulent mother, the Colorado, over beds of quicksands. Sand, sand everywhere! On either side of the Gila stretches a beach usually left high and dry by a vagrant stream too scant to float a boat, but treacherous in the extreme. How did man ever dare attempt to irrigate from the Arizonian Gila?

Hundreds of miles away to the northeast flows the counterpart of this southwestern river, the tortuous, braided Platte. In the days of the Oregon Trailers and the Forty-Niners, the great river of the pioneers undoubtedly had more water in its wide bed than at the present day. The well-known ford at Grand Island may have been a serious affair at that time. But much of the river's supply has now been drawn off for the purposes of the dwellers along its course, and one may stand upon the ancient trail by the low, ill-defined banks at certain times of the year and fail to notice that this once huge tributary of the Missouri is in sight. The bed is filled with intruding chaparral and threaded by lazy rivulets, and one must walk many yards from the former edge before he reaches the deeper waters of the real river.

Then there are the rivers which seem to be merely playing a game of possum with humanity; which, in fact, are literally "here today and gone tomorrow." In the intense heat of the Arizona or New Mexico summer, they may take a notion, half-way along their course, to give up the eternal quest of the sea. The torrents that have become a river change gradually into a stream in their lower courses, and finally trickle lazily along their sands until they in reality reach the vanishing point of their existence, when lo! there is a river no more! Dry river beds, cut as straight as an arrow through the plain, form a natural highway for the sparse traffic through the lonely wastes. The waters are dependent upon the rainfall from the hills. But all unannounced, a day may come when the clouds suddenly burst, when the bed fills with the speed of water in a gauge, and then there is a sudden scurry of man or beast to escape the swift deluge of the rushing torrent. What a change has been wrought! In a few minutes a river has been born anew, and, as Joe Gargery might say, it has "that growed and that swelled," as to be almost unrecognizable. Other rivers there are which have the odd habit of flowing underneath their beds. No water is visible, and yet one can hardly shake off the feeling that water is not far away, or has been here in quite recent times. The "tread" of the bed is peculiar, like that of a shore that has recently been swept by the tide. Such obvious symptoms would leave the experienced traveler or the hawk-eyed Indian not a moment in doubt, and the chances are that they would make in the sand a hollow,

which would slowly fill with a milky-looking liquid that would sufficiently clarify to furnish a tolerable draft for man or horse.

But the skill, judgment, and physical strength of men are slowly overcoming the western handicaps. The most unruly of rivers are gradually bending to the force which is indubitably greater than their own, and the desert lands are showing that, in consequence, they are capable of unbelievable production.

Notes and Comments

"The first fleeting whisper" of that friendly accord which supervened between France and England at a momentous moment in the world's history was heard in September, 1843. Sir Sidney Lee, in the Anglo-French Review, gives the manner in which the famous words "Entente Cordiale" came to bear their precise and historic significance. In the autumn of '43 Mr. de Jarnac, French Chargé d'Affaires in London, was on a visit at Haddo House to Lord Aberdeen, the English Foreign Secretary. The two men talked, to quote Sir Sidney Lee, of the chance of dispelling the ever recurring jealousies of England and France, and the phrase "entente cordiale" fell from Lord Aberdeen's lips.

It was accepted eagerly by the two diplomats, and Mr. Guizot being informed of the "felicitous expression," gave it warm welcome. Many years were to elapse before the realization of its promise. Not long after, the episode of the Spanish marriages occurred, and Lord Palmerston, who was then at the Foreign Office, had occasion to write to Mr. de Jarnac: "Je ne vous parlerai plus d'entente cordiale . . . parce que l'on ne veut plus à Paris ni de Cordialité ni d'Entente." During four years of war the entente has become the closest alliance both of battlefield and council table, an event which for centuries, on both sides of the Channel, was regarded as belonging to the Greek calends.

A CONDENSED report of prohibition in an American state comes in the remark of a Valparaiso (Indiana) business man: "We have forgotten we ever had saloons. Or, if we remember, it is only as a bad dream." An Indiana newspaper verifies the remark for the State as a whole. Crime has noticeably decreased. Business is better, in spite of continuing high prices, and merchants say that they find it easier to collect their bills. In one county that had been known to undesirable fame for its "thirst," the children of the former drinkers are visibly better clothed. Bank deposits have increased and there are more savings bank depositors. These are all practical points tending to the same conclusion that if money is not spent for temporary indulgence in liquor it will be spent for something more useful, desirable, and lasting.

It is hardly surprising that living exponents of art in Italy should have grown weary of hearing the world sing praises of the past masters of art in that country. They admit that the Renaissance was an interesting period, but, according to an Italian writer in the Manchester Guardian, they are of the opinion that the famous epoch of Italian art became a sort of "old-fashioned brocade and gilt screen which hid three-quarters of Italy from herself and the rest of the world." Hence, rebellion and the appearance of the Italian Futurists in a mad effort to discredit and put away all former works and traditions of art. The attempt, childish and desperate, says this voice from Italy, wore itself out, but "fortunately the young men of Italy have shown their ability to do something better," and a new and saner school of art and literature has now risen.

MAYOR OLE HANSON, who gained fame by his speedy breaking up of the general strike that was started, not long ago, in Seattle, Washington, has a great fund of humor, combined with simple frankness, that has delighted his hearers on his tour of the United States to aid the Victory Loan. But in Boston, Massachusetts, recently, he started out seriously and vehemently to denounce the stories to the effect that he said he would hang to the nearest lamp post certain of the ultra-radical agitators in his city if they carried out certain threats. "I never said I would hang them to a lamp post," said he. "I am too firm a believer in law and order to do any such thing. What I did tell them was that I would shoot 'em." At any rate, his method was effective.

THE expert studies of waste in the use of coal, now being published in the United States, are not likely to make the average citizen feel overweening pride in himself as a domestic economist. "I haven't any means of proving it," says one of these experts, "but it is a perfectly safe statement that not one householder in a hundred knows how to handle his own furnace properly." Until quite lately, however, the householder in America, even since coal became a popular fuel, has used it without feeling keenly the need of economy, and the idea that tending a furnace is an occupation requiring expert knowledge is still too recent to have been widely adopted in the home cellar. Yet with a good working knowledge of combustion it is suggested that the furnace owner could pay more per ton for coal and yet have a smaller yearly coal bill than in the days of carefree extravagance. One may believe that time, high prices, and this hopeful inducement will make the householder more of a combustion engineer.

ST. ETHELDREDA, in Ely Place, Holborn, is one of the old city churches about which Dickens declared a full half of his pleasure in them arose from their mystery. That they existed in the streets of London was a sufficient satisfaction to him, but possibly he would have added St. Etheldreda to the list of the three famous old churches whose names he admitted were household words. If, on his night walks abroad he had heard the watchman cry the hour, as Etheldreda's watchman does to this day. Old London, lurking up byways and round corners, is still to be discovered by the curious who carry the lantern of a certain knowledgeableness. The cry, "Past ten, past eleven," from the watchman of the church with the Saxon name, lying off Holborn with its asphalted pavements and motor buses, bears witness to the assertion.